Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

No. 16,073 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

TOJO STRESSES REPLENISHMENT OF WARPLANES

Exhorts Governors to Make Greater Efforts Toward Expansion of Output

ENEMY LEADERS FRANTIC

Prime Minister Avers Foe Resorting to Large-Scale Counter-Offensive

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, speaking Wednesday at the opening of the gubernatorial conference, urged his listeners to exert even greater efforts toward the increase of aircraft production, declaring "whether or not we can send aircraft in adequate quantities to the front will decide the war situation and indeed, victory or defeat."

Declaring that it is imperative that aircraft be produced in mass and that immediately, the Prime Minister said, by an indefatigable effort to overcome all difficulties and by ingenuity "we can break whatever bottleneck that may be experienced."

The enemy leaders are frantic, the Prime Minister said, and are desperately resorting to large scale counter-offensives because they realize that Japan's fighting strength is steadily being augmented through the solid unity of the nations of Greater East Asia and through the turning of the abundant resources in Greater East Asia into war materials, in contrast to growing difficulties, material and spiritual, on their side. But the more intensive the enemy's counter-offensive, the stronger is Japan's determination to give him thorough poundings, the Prime Minister said.

Text of Speech

The Prime Minister's speech follows:

"As you know, the Anglo-American counter-offensive is increasing in fierceness and grim battles are raging on all hands. Unbounded gratitude is due to the officers and men of the Imperial Forces who are putting up gallant fighting against the numerically superior foe and dealing him heavy losses.

"From the Imperial Headquarters' announcement of the day before yesterday, we learned of the heroic end of the Japanese defense garrisons on Tarawa and Makin Islands. We pledge ourselves to be on our mettle and respond to the departed souls of these loyal fighters who have become gods of the country.

"Whereas Japan and the various nations of Greater East Asia are bound by solid unity built on a common ideal and whereas the abundant resources in that region are being steadily turned into war materials to augment Japan's fighting strength still further, the enemy countries are now faced by growing difficulties, materially and spiritually. Faced by this reality, the enemy leaders have come to the conclusion that it will be impossible to end the war in the way they wish unless they defeat Japan before the situation gets out of their control. The enemy leaders are fretful. Such is the present situation.

"Because America and Britain, who rely on their material strength, are desperate, their counter-offensive attempts are large-scale, tenacious and formidable. This is clear from the progress of the war situation. It is only to be expected that the enemy's counter-offensive will become even more intense and that serious developments will arise in the war situation. The more intense the enemy's counter-offensive, the stronger is Japan's determination to give him thorough poundings.

No Time to Be Lost

"No time must be lost if we are to win. Now is the chance to spot and attack the enemy. By blasting the enemy's counter-offensive now, we can firmly establish an offensive and defensive structure at will in the domain of Greater East Asia. In this way we can keep on giving thoroughgoing blows to the enemy and ultimately destroy his fighting spirit. That is why the coming year will decide Japan's destiny and East Asia's rise or fall.

"The key to sure victory is in our hands. Imbued with the spirit of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces and laying to heart the gravity of the situation, we are immutably resolved to fight on and to lay the foundation of victory in the coming year.

"The most urgent of the tasks before us in the present situation is, of course, the replenishment of our air strength. The might of aircraft

(Continued on Page 2)

471 More Items Returned to Shanghai By Nippon Authorities

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 21.—The second group of buildings and lands of absentee ownership in the former International Settlement and the Extension Road area were transferred to the Shanghai Special Municipality by Japanese authorities yesterday. The present transfer covered 414 buildings, 41 lots and lands and 16 lots and lands supplementary to the first transfer, which was effected in February this year. This completes the transfer of buildings and lands of absentee ownership to the Special Municipality of Shanghai, except for a few which are in military use.

U.S. RACE PROBLEM CLAIMED UNSOLVED

Chiang Scribe in New York Hits Scrapping of Immigration Law

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—United States congressmen are picturing themselves as the greatest humanitarians having just passed the bill scrapping the old Chinese Immigration Law, and are presumably under the illusion that they have solved all problems of discrimination in the United States, according to Hsiao Tung, President of the Chungking Central News Agency. Mr. Hsiao, who sent a report yesterday from New York to Chungking, declared that racial problems in the United States are still extremely acute and the solution cannot be found overnight as the congressmen think.

His report, which exposed the strong racial discrimination which still prevails in the United States, follows:

"The greatest problem facing the United States Government on the home front is by far the racial problem. There isn't a single day that passes that the Negro problem does not appear in the nation's vernaculars.

Ignore Roosevelt

"For example, on December 18 it was reported that in spite of President Roosevelt's wishes the Southern Pacific Railway Company refused to improve their attitude toward its Negro employes. Moreover, it was also reported that the Federal Power and Electric Committee demanded the Boilers' Construction Brotherhood to better its attitude toward Negro laborers.

"The peak of outright Negro discrimination occurred when a famous Negress singer was refused appearance in the 'White Men's' playhouse at Baltimore. And again, serious conflicts occurred in a Baltimore factory concerning the Negro discrimination problem. The above instances are only a mere fraction of the arrogant American attitude toward the Negroes appearing daily in the papers.

"The discrimination against the minority races have created a critical problem on the home front which may be divided into three distinct groups. The first group is composed of Negroes, which form 10 per cent of the total United States population; the second is the Jews, with a population of 5,000,000; and last the Catholics, numbering over 20,000,000.

"Recently the Princeton University Public Opinion Investigation Committee dispatched one of its members on a six-month tour through 41 states. In this connection, the following results were revealed:

"'Throughout the United States, the anti-Jew feeling is surprisingly strong and is only equalled by the bitter discrimination against the Negroes. In the Western states prejudice against the Mexicans and Chinese is clearly evident. In spite of the serious manpower shortage problem harassing the Government, Negroes are forbidden to enter certain factories as skilled operators. In spite of the fact that frantic efforts are made by the Government to increase wartime production, the Negro manpower is only slightly utilized.'

Political Significance

"Of course all these discriminations are based on a historical and economic background, the potentially powerful Klu Klux Klan in the Southern states, and the Christian Front, the America First Committee, and other organizations, it is said, are applying the race disputes for their own use. The opinion is

(Continued on Page 2)

VICTORY SURE, AMAU ASSURES E. ASIA YOUTHS

Information Board Chief Urges Young Blood to Crush Foe Ambition to Rule World

SPEAKS AT TOKYO RALLY

Unable to Make Gains, Enemy Resorting to Outrages Against God and Man

Absolute and unshatterable conviction in final victory was voiced by Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, in a stirring speech given before the Greater East Asia Youths Rally held at the Toshima Public Hall in Tokyo. Mr. Amau emphasized that all Greater East Asia is now on the march toward a better and righteous new order and urged youths to crush the unholy Anglo-American ambition to rule the world.

At the outset Mr. Amau declared: "On December 8. 1941, the world stood at the crossroads of its destiny. On the one hand Britain and the United States desired to win world domination through invasion and exploitation of various parts of the world. On the other hand, Japan, Germany and Italy wanted and intended to liberate various peoples of the world from Anglo American aggression and exploitation and to establish a new world order wherein each nation would have its proper place."

"Anglo-American policy was to monopolize and dominate the entire world; and with the sinister motive of suppressing the rise of other countries and other peoples, Britain and the United States stealthily made preparations for war."

Mr. Amau then pointed to a report made by former American Ambassador Joseph Grew to his home government dated December 27, 1934 wherein Grew warned that the United States should build up her armaments, that it would be criminal and shortsighted for the United States in pursuing relations with Japan to fail to take into consideration the possibility of war.

"Roosevelt and other American authorities have clamored that Japan made a surprise attack upon Pearl Harbor and have frantically endeavored to stir up public opinion. But, as a matter of fact, it was the United States which actually prepared for war and challenged Japan."

Brought Pressure on Japan

"During the course of Japanese-American negotiations two years ago, the United States tried to bring Japan to her knees by means of economic pressure, but she discovered that Japan could not be beaten down by these tactics alone and so she concluded that war was inevitable and prepared for eventual war. Next, the United States Government delivered a virtual ultimatum to the Japanese Government in the form of a memorandum dated Novevember 26, 1941. Three days later, on November 29, Secretary Cordell Hull informed the British Ambassador to Washington, Lord Halifax, that diplomatic relations with Japan were virtually ended and that the matter had been transferred to the hands of the Army and Navy. Thus it can be seen that simultaneously with the dispatch of the memorandum to Japan, the United States Government had issued orders to competent military authorities to prepare for battle.

"The defeat at Pearl Harbor is not at all due to what the United States calls a 'treacherous attack' as shown at the conclusion of the report of the Roberts Inquiry Commission. Both the United States Government and their military authorities had actually been prepared for war and the unprecedented disaster at Pearl Harbor was entirely due to the negligence of those who are responsible for the defense of Hawaii."

Turning to the situation on the European front Mr. Amau pointed out that there has recently been no notable change on the Eastern Front, while on the Italian Front the Anglo-American advance has been checked contrary to their original hopeful anticipations. He further pointed out that in the Balkans, Germany has forestalled enemy attacks from the Eastern Mediterranean by capturing Leros and Samos Islands in the Aegean Sea. Referring to the Western Front he stressed that Germany has converted the whole sector extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the northern coast of Norway into a series of impregnable for-

(Continued on Page 2)

10-Year Old Today

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince
(Photo taken in October this year)
By Courtesy of the Imperial Household Department

BIRTHDAY GREETED BY CROWN PRINCE

His Imperial Highness in Excellent Health; Is Keen Horseman and Swimmer

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince today greets the 10th anniversary of His Imperial Highness' birthday. The Crown Prince is now taking the Elementary Course at the Peers' School, undergoing training as the Heir-Apparent. His Imperial Highness enjoys good health. Being a keen equestrian, His Imperial Highness is often seen riding on horse back in the gardens of the Temporary Palace. In the summer His Imperial Highness takes to swimming. The Crown Prince is greatly interested in the manufacture of miniature gliders and machines.

Paying close attention to the development of the war situation, His Imperial Highness is extremely satisfied with the series of glorious victories scored by the Imperial Forces. It is learned that His Imperial Highness is glad to hear of the superior strategy and bravery of the Japanese officers and men on the front line. Very often His Imperial Highness is pleased to take part in picnics and excursions of the students of the Peers' School.

Recently, His Imperial Highness was pleased to honor both the Kasumigaura and Tsuchiura Aviation Corps with His Imperial Highness' presence and to inspect personally the hard training of the sea eagles. His Imperial Highness also paid a

(Continued on Page 2)

HONGKONG TO SPUR COMMERCE, TRADE

Industrialization, Economic Stability of Port Already Completed, Says Isogai

Domei

HONGKONG, December 21.—All measures having been taken for the industrial reconstruction of Hongkong in the first two years of the war, the efforts of the Japanese military authorities during the third year will be chiefly directed to the promotion of commerce, and foreign trade, declared Governor-General Rensuke Isogai during a press interview given on December 20 just prior to the second anniversary of the fall of Hongkong on December 25, 1941.

Governor-General Isogai spoke as follows:

"Reflecting upon the results of our two years of effort to reconstruct Hongkong since its fall into the hands of the Imperial Forces, I note with satisfaction that all industries indispensable for the economic stability of Hongkong, including shipbuilding, have already started. This fact will undoubtedly contribute greatly to Japan's fighting power.

"All measures have already been taken for the strengthening of the banking and currency system and, in the third year, we are going to concentrate on commerce and foreign trade. "The Government-General is planning the extension of

(Continued on Page 2)

Filipino Children Exchange Letters, Gifts With Japanese Kiddies as Amity Gesture

Domei

MANILA, December 20.—"And a child shall lead them." With Christmas only a few days off, bringing with it the message, "Peace on earth and good will to men," the story of five little Filipino envoys of friendship and amity was brought to light.

It was December last year that five Filipino school girls between the ages of 11 and 12, in whose hearts burned the intense feeling of civic consciousness and service to the Motherland, initiated a goodwill letter exchange with the school children of Japan.

The response from Japan was immediate and spontaneous as bundles after bundles of letters taxed the mails from Japan, reflecting the eagerness of Japanese children to make acquaintances with Filipino children.

Manila's five goodwill envoys were filled with joy upon receiving letters from the children living in the leading cities of Japan. Together with letters came little gifts such as light novelties, postage stamps, magazines, drawings and personal snapshots.

These Filipino girls declared that they were overjoyed at having received letters and gifts from their Japanese friends and that they all hope to have a chance to visit Japan and meet their new friends in the future.

U.S. AIR FORCE IN CHIANG AREA IS BOTTLED UP

Japanese Succeed in Closing Tinsukia-Kunming Route, Foe's Last Hope

DOOMED TO EXTINCTION

Yank Aim to Use Chungking Fliers Frustrated; Chennault Is Pessimistic

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 20.—As even the enemy supply bottleneck between Tinsukia and Kunming has been firmly stopped up by the vigorous campaign continued against it by the Imperial Army Air Force on the Continent, the United States air force operating from Chungking bases is believed doomed to extinction by "asphyxiation."

Bragging that it would carry out air raids on Japan from the Continent in conjunction with operations on the sea to cut Japan's lines of communication, the United States air force in Chungking areas had been securing reinforcements and increasing its material supplies and arms via the Tinsukia-Kunming route, the sole remaining route of blood-transfusion for the Chungking regime, by taking advantage of the rainy season in the Burma area.

Improving and expanding its airdromes and massing bombers in and around Kunming, the enemy had been seeking opportunities for guerilla operations with Kweilin, Lingling and Suichuan as advance bases. Its entire force throughout Chungking areas was about 200 planes.

Blasts Foe Facilities

The Imperial Army Air Force on the Continent, which had been watching the enemy stirrings with amused interest, attacked enemy bases one after the other whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself and destroyed aircraft, hangars, equipment and runways, thus shattering the impudent plans of the enemy.

At the same time, the Japanese choked the bottleneck between Tinsukia and Kunming, the sole transit route remaining to Chungking. Moreover, the Japanese are tightening their stranglehold on the enemy's neck and Chungking is slowly but surely feeling the day of doom drawing near.

Crack units of the Imperial Army Air Force are operating over the Bay of Bengal, the Indo-Burmese and Indo-Chungking borders, over a radius of thousands of kilometers. During the current year alone it has shot down or wrecked 700 enemy planes in this theater of war. With its reserve strength it is conducting raids on American air bases in Chungking areas. Since October 17, attacks have been carried out on the enemy route on the Indo-Chinese border, severely menacing the enemy who had been even then suffering from his lowered transit capacity.

In an attack on the Tinsukia airdrome, Japanese airmen shot down or destroyed on the ground 69 enemy planes. On December 18 they suddenly raided the Kunming airdrome, the grand terminal of the enemy's air route between Chungking and India, and shot down or wrecked 22 planes, thus dealing an irreparable blow to the United States air force which had been panic-stricken over the loss of its transit route. By these operations the Japanese have succeeded in completely incapacitating the Indo-Chungking supply air route of the enemy.

The Japanese Army Air Force in China, meanwhile, has also been conducting raid after raid on enemy air bases to frustrate his attempts at guerilla operations. This has reduced the enemy to near-prostration from fatigue in his frantic endeavors to replenish the fast-dwindling personnel and material. Specially since early this month, a determined annihilation campaign has been conducted by the Japanese Army Air Force against the United States air force in Chungking areas. This has completely bottled up the enemy air force, so that his guerilla counter-offensive scheme has been nipped in the bud.

Our airmen, since early this month, attacked Suichuan, a base of enemy, fighting planes, Nanhsiung, another fighter base, followed by raids on Hengyang, Lingling, Wuchow, Shiaokwan and Kienow, shoot-

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON NAVAL AIR UNITS SINK 44 ENEMY VESSELS IN RAIDS ON CONVOY OFF CAPE MERKUS

Toll Includes 9 Transports and 2 Cruisers Or Destroyers

HEAVY BLOW TO FOE

Vessels Sunk and Damaged Fully Laden With Troops And Military Supplies

Attacking an enemy convoy off Cape Merkus, New Britain Island, in two raids on the morning and afternoon of December 21, Imperial Naval Air Units sank nine enemy transports, 31 landing vessels, two cruisers or destroyers and two torpedo boats, or a total of more than 44 seacraft, and heavily damaged two destroyers, a submarine chaser and another transport as well as numerous landing craft, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:15 p.m. on Wednesday.

The communique added that the transports and landing vessels which were sunk or damaged in both attacks were fully laden with troops and military materials, indicating the heavy blow that was dealt to the foe.

More than four enemy planes were shot down in the attacks, the communique said.

The loss on our side in the operations were 10 planes self-blasted or not yet returned, the communique said.

The communique follows:

"Imperial Naval Air Units in two raids on the morning and afternoon of December 21 attacked an enemy convoy in the vicinity of Cape Merkus and obtained the following war results:

"1. The First Attack.
  A. Loss dealt to the enemy:
  Sunk:
    Two large transports
    Four or five special transports (or medium transports)
    Two cruisers (or large destroyers)
    One landing vessel
  Damaged:
    One destroyer (set ablaze and heavily damaged)
    Numerous landing vessels.
  B. Loss on our side: Five planes self-blasted or not yet returned.
"2. The Second Attack.
  A. Loss dealt to the enemy:
  Sunk:
    Two special transports
    Two torpedo boats
    About 30 landing vessels.
  Damaged:
    One destroyer (set ablaze and heavily damaged)
    One submarine chaser (heavily damaged)
    One transport (heavily damaged)
    Numerous landing vessels (heavily damaged)
  Shot down:
    More than four planes
  B. Loss on our side: Five planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

"The foregoing transports and landing vessels which were sunk or damaged in the first and second attacks had been fully laden with troops and war materials before landing operations were started."

12 B-25's Shot Down

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 22.—At about 10 a.m. on December 20, an enemy air force of 24 B 25's and eight P-40's came attacking Alexis between Wewak and Madang on New Guinea.

The Japanese ground force there gave battle at once and shot down 12 B-25's', almost half the enemy attackers. Panic stricken by the terrific fire from our anti-aircraft battery, the enemy airmen dumped their bombs into the jungle nearby and fled in disorder. No damage was sustained by the Japanese.

Finschhafen Foe Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 22.—At 3:30 a.m. on December 19 an Imperial Army Air Unit bombed the enemy positions north of Finschhafen on New Guinea Island. In this action the Japanese set fire to four places.

Another bomber unit raided the enemy landing place north of Finschhafen and inflicted heavy damage to the vessels found in the harbor. All

(Continued on Page 2)

Admiral Von Reuter Of First World War Succumbs to Illness

Domei

BERLIN, December 21.—Vice-Admiral Rudolf von Reuter died of a heart attack today at the age of 75. His scuttling of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, British naval base, prior to transferring it to the Allies on June 19, 1919 in accordance with the stipulations of the Versailles Treaty astounded the whole world.

FEATS OF AIR UNITS IN GILBERTS BARED

Enemy Airfields, Establishments Daily Blasted in Spite Of Bad Weather

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, December 22.—The Imperial Navy Air Units have been burning with revengeful thought ever since the 3,000 officers and men of the naval landing party on Tarawa and Makin Islands in the Gilbert group and the 1,500 civilians in the Navy cooperating with them died in honor on November 25.

During the interval there has not been a single day or night which did not see forced attacks made by the air units on the islands inspite violent squalls or dense clouds and hits scored by them with bombs on enemy airfields and military establishments in spite of thick fire from the enemy's anti aircraft batteries.

The principle feats of the air units follow:

Tarawa Island

1. The enemy landing unit, airfield, and military establishments were bombed during the night of November 25. All our planes returned.

2. The enemy landing unit, airfield, and military establishments were bombed before dawn on November 26. All our planes returned.

3. Hits were scored with all the bombs on the enemy airfield on the evening of December 4. Big fires broke out over the entire island. Terrific explosions were caused at several places. All our planes returned.

4. The enemy airfield was bombed and set afire during the night of December 6. All our planes returned.

5. Hits were scored with all the bombs on enemy military establishments late at night on December 11. Great explosions were caused at one place. All our planes returned.

6. Enemy military establishments were bombed during the night of December 13 and at one place they were set ablaze. All our planes returned.

7 Hits were scored with all the bombs on the enemy runways during the night of December 18. All our planes returned.

Makin Island

1. Enemy military establishments and landing-planes were bombed during the night of December 8. All our planes returned.

2 Enemy military establishments were bombed during the night of December 13, and at one place they were set afire. All our planes returned.

3. Enemy military establishments were bombed before dawn on December 15 and at two places they were set afire. All our planes returned.

4. The enemy airfield and military establishments were attacked before dawn on Decembr 19 in spite of enemy tracer bombs, bombardments, and the resistance of enemy fighter planes, and all the bombs dropped took effect. All our planes returned.

First Group Army Abolished

Domei

NANKING, December 22.—The National Government of China today promulgated a decree abolishing the First Group Army and at the same time announced the appointment of General Li Chang-Chiang, Commander-in-Chief of the First Group Army, to the post of Director-General of the Military Advisory Board of the Military Commission.

VICTORY CERTAIN, DECLARES AMAU

(Continued From Page 1)

tresses and predicted that any attempts by the enemy to establish a second front would become "a second Dieppe."

Enemy Scheme Fails

Mr. Amau went on to say that the enemy's scheme to terrorize the German people by wanton and savage bombing of German cities has completely failed with the German people strengthened more than ever in their hatred for the enemy and in their determination to retaliate against Britain. "Germany is solidly entrenched behind her European fortresses and, taking advantage of her advantageous position, is ready to meet the enemy," Mr. Amau declared.

Switching back to the situation in East Asia, Mr. Amau pointed out that Britain and the United States first launched an intensive propaganda campaign regarding the proposed counter-offensives and the direct attack on Japan Proper from the Southwestern Pacific, the South Pacific, Burma and the Chinese continent. But when they finally commenced their counter-offensive against the Solomons and the Gilberts they were met by disastrous crushing blows in the series of six aerial battles off Bougainville Island and four aerial battles off the Gilberts. "Thus," Mr. Amau said, "events turned out distinctly contrary to the self-confident statements made early in November by Roosevelt and Knox before the Bougainville campaign."

Mr. Amau declared that Anglo-American operations in all sectors of the war have failed to make the progress which they claimed they would make in their propaganda, pointing out that the Anglo-American Powers are desperately anxious to defeat Japan before the latter consolidates her position in East Asia through unity and helpful co-operation of the various peoples in this region as well as through the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Mr. Amau stated that the enemy is now frantically attempting to dislodge Japan through propaganda intrigues in parallel with the war of arms.

Mr. Amau explained what he meant by propaganda intrigue by pointing to examples found in the recent Cairo and Teheran Conferences. He said that the unscrupulous ambitions of Britain and the United States have even been criticized by certain Anglo-Americans including Norman Thomas, leader of the American Socialist Party. He pointed out that Thomas in a speech given before the annual meeting of the American Council for the Prevention of War on December 4 said that it is impossible for Britain and the United States to dispose of Japan without abandoning Anglo-Saxon imperialism against Asia, that it is impossible to keep closeted in a small territory such a progressive people as the Japanese, that it is impossible to hope for peace in Asia as long as Britain tries to retain its possession of Hongkong and Kowloon and that the Cairo Conference completely neglected to take up these matters.

Adopt Fair or Foul Means

Mr. Amau stated that the Anglo-American Powers, in their anxiety to win this war, are now ruthlessly adopting every possible means—fair or foul—in direct contravention of the very principles of humanitarianism which they themselves preach with such hypocritical vigor. He pointed out that the Anglo-Americans are now attempting to bring their opponents to their knees by viciously destroying cities and killing innocent non-combatants, old and young, through blind indiscriminate bombing. Mr. Amau further pointed out to the savage Anglo-American attacks on twelve Japanese hospital ships and declared, "They have no regard whatsoever for either international law or justice or humanity. Fiendish outrages and atrocities committed by the Anglo-Americans are downright crimes against both God and man and as such we must deal them just punishment."

For Britain and the United States, the current war "is solely a war for winning world domination, and their war is a war which is directly contrary to justice," Mr. Amau continued, and said that this is the reason why Roosevelt has failed to give a clear-cut name to his war aims. "Although at one time he thought out the name 'War of Survival' it was difficult to make it consistent with the facts since this war has no justification for the Anglo-Americans from its very nature," Mr. Amau stated. He said that Britain and the United States took pains to hide their real motive, but with the passage of time they gradually exposed their ambition and finally revealed their true character at the Cairo Conference where they made clear their scheme to deprive Japan of her possessions and reduce her to a third rate power and enslave the peoples of East Asia.

Referring to the speech made by General Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa before a closed meeting of the British Parliamentary Association on November 25 wherein Smuts declared that Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union must become the leading trinity of powers in the post-war world, Mr. Amau declared that the real facts show that Britain and the United States are attempting to wear out, exhaust and weaken both the Soviet Union and Chungking by using the Red Army as a tool to battle Germany and Chiang Kai-shek to continue fighting against Japan, adding that whatever the Anglo-American powers might say about "the trinity" or about "the four great powers" they actually have no other aim but to dominate the world by themselves alone.

Japan's War Aims Clear

"In vivid contrast to these Anglo-American schemes, Japan's war aims are clearly based on justice," Mr. Amau emphasized.

By preventing Anglo-American aggression against the Greater East-Asiatic nations, Mr. Amau declared that Japan is endeavoring to ensure the stability of Greater East Asia and maintain world peace. He said that Japan today is in the midst of the process of creating a just new world by liberating the peoples of Greater East Asia from Anglo-American shackles.

"This is the reason why the peoples of Greater East Asia have spontaneously risen to pledge to fight for the successful prosecution of war together with Japan and for the construction of Greater East Asia. This is clearly exemplified in the spirit which prevailed at the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations and which permeates the historic Joint Declaration adopted by that body," Mr. Amau declared. "The guiding principles for the construction of Greater East Asia as embodied in the Joint Declaration are common prosperity and well being, independence and fraternity, enhancement of culture, economic prosperity and contribution to the progress of mankind."

These five principles, declared Mr. Amau, constitute "the Magna Charta" for the construction of Greater East Asia and stand out as a brilliant beacon light and a monument toward the construction of a new world order. "We of Greater East Asia," Mr. Amau emphasized, "are fighting in order to give life, vigor and reality to this Joint Declaration."

Mr. Amau concluded by declaring, "We are today battling against the enemy to build a sure foundation for victory. The issues before us are large. Whether we win or whether we lose shall be determined by the sum total of all our efforts now. Regardless of what the enemy says or does, we shall not flinch or hesitate. We shall not be either jubilant or depressed—waves of victory and defeat will fail to touch us—for in our heart of hearts we carry firm conviction of final victory in this war."

German's Martian Attack Against Convoy With Terrible Rocket Bomb Causes Panic

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 20.—An eye-witness tale of terror has been brought back by the first British convoy to be attacked by the legendary new arm of the Germans, the terrible rocket bomb.

The British people are reported to be in a state of panic in expectation of an attack by the Germans with their secret weapon in reprisal for the blind bombings conducted by the anti-Axis airmen over German cities.

An Associated Press dispatch from London dated today gives an eye-witness story of the Britishers' first taste of the rocket bomb.

"While navigating in the Atlantic in a large convoy, we saw the first German rocket bomb, device that reminded us of one of those weird weapons used by the Martians in the famous tale by H. G. Wells.

"Just as we espied eight German bombers, we saw an object like a glider descending on us at terrific speed. An officer on the bridge cried in astonishment: 'Just like a Martian attack!' The glider was 25 feet long and had a wing span of 15 feet. It seemed to be operated by wireless. Fortunately it did not hit any of the ships and so we are alive to tell the tale.

"Mr. Churchill, in saying, on November 11, that there was a possibility of the British Isles being attacked by a new method, must have had just such a weapon in mind."

U.S. Race Problem Claimed Unsolved

(Continued From Page 1)

also strong that the Communist Party is deliberately instigating these racial conflicts for its own designs.

"Recently the Federal Power and Electric Committee issued warnings to railway companies in 22 states to discontinue their discriminative treatment toward Negro employes, and the National League of Professional Baseballers recently lifted the ban prohibiting Negroes from becoming players. But in spite of these rather weak attempts to appease the minority races, discrimination against the Negroes is strongly evidenced throughout the nation and serious conflicts persistently crop up.

For instance, the Richmond Times Dispatch revealed recently that over 98 per cent of the white population in the southern states still express the demand to maintain the laws prohibiting Negroes from entering certain hotels, restaurants, schools and other public institutions.

"As can be seen from the above brief resume of the true conditions prevailing in the United States today, the Negro problem is still deeply rooted and cannot hope to be solved overnight, or for years to come for that matter."

NIPPON AIR UNITS SINK 44 VESSELS

(Continued From Page 1)

the planes returned safely to their home base.

3 Bombers Downed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 22.—Our interceptors shot down three out of a formation of 12 enemy B-24 bombers, which attempted to raid Taroa and Maleolap Atoll, Marshall Islands, on December 20.

Only a slight damage was caused to our ground installations.

2 Planes Smashed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 22.—Imperial Naval fighter planes shot down one enemy B-24 bomber and damaged another, when a formation of 30 enemy bombers and fighters in three separate raids from dawn to noon on December 19, attempted to raid Mille Islands in the Marshall Islands.

One Japanese fighter has not yet returned to its base.

Makin Enemy Bombed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 22.—Our Naval Air Force on the night of December 19 to the morning of December 20, attacked Makin Island in the Gilbert Islands blasting enemy positions and ground installations.

All our planes returned to their base safely.

Goodenough Foe Bombed

Domei

LISBON, December 21.—Japanese Air Units attacked Goodenough Island, on the night of December 20, inflicting damage and casualties, according to a Melbourne dispatch quoting an official announcement of the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific today.

MUSLIMS IN BENGAL PLEAD FOR SUCCOUR

Rising Death Toll From Famine Bared

Domei

LISBON, December 21.—The All-India Muslin League, meeting at Karachi this week, will have before it an appeal from the secretary of the Bengal Muslim League Relief Committee to save Bengal from "physical and moral collapse," according to a report received here.

Enumerating the loss in lives from famine, malnutrition and disease, the secretary claims that in eastern district of Noakhali, 200,000 people have died and another 200,000 are almost on the verge of death.

Also revealed was the fact that in the towns of Munshiganji, Niphamari and Kandi, about 50,000 Indians are reported to have died within the last few months.

Meanwhile, deaths in Calcutta from hunger and disease during the week ending December 18, totaled 1,405.

P.I. TO FETE KALIBAPI DAY

Laurel to Speak at First Anniversary Of Foundation

Domei

MANILA, December 21.—President Jose P. Laurel will be the principal speaker at the Kalibapi Day program which will be held tomorrow morning at the Metropolitan Theater in commemoration of the first anniversary of the formation of the Kalibapi, the Philippine National Service Association, it was revealed here today.

The program is scheduled to open with a salute to the flag followed by a minute silent prayer in honor of the Filipino heroes. The President will be introduced by Camilio Osias, acting Director-General of the Kalibapi. The program will end with the singing of the "Kalibapi March" and the playing of the national anthem by the Philippine Constabulary Band.

TOJO EMPHASIZES WARPLANE OUTPUT

(Continued From Page 1)

in the current war has been amply demonstrated by the successive war results. Whether or not we can send aircraft in adequate quantities to the front will decide the war situation and, indeed, victory or defeat.

"It is imperative that aircraft be produced in mass and that immediately. Quantity and speed in production are inexorably demanded. Of course, this is an arduous task, but we must do it at all costs, if we are to win. And I know we can do it. It all depends on our effort. By an indefatigable effort to overcome all difficulties and by ingenuity we can break whatever bottleneck may be experienced. We must remember that bottlenecks remain only with those who seek easiness and lack effort and ingenuity.

Stresses Planes

"You have given wonderful co-operation in guiding aircraft production. In view of the seriousness of the situation, however, we seek even greater effort on your part, and it is chiefly in order to discuss the question of increasing aircraft production that the present gubernatorial conference has been convened.

"What I would like you to do first of all is to discharge your administrative duties with dispatch and decision. This demands that you should have a strong sense of responsibility.

"You all know that the Government recognized the necessity for establishing a system of responsibility in production in munitions production for the epochal increase in production and recently took the required steps. It is the intention of the Government to concentrate its efforts for the increased production of munitions and it is the Government's policy to carry through completely the placing of responsibility for production. I wish to have the leaders of production understand this point thoroughly and work to eliminate any action to shift responsibility on others and avoid efforts by hiding behind the much used term, 'production bottleneck'.

"It is natural that in the production of munitions, particularly in the increased production of aircraft, the maintenance of a balance over the whole of the connected phases is a basic requisite. It is also necessary to recognize deeply that the two points, of transportation and labor, are also important conditions in production. Most of the problems concerning these two points however are solved through the judgment of the provincial governors and the measures they take.

Stresses Transportation

"Today, transportation has become the main artery in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Though we have vast resources in the Southern Regions, to turn them into fighting power, we have to depend on ocean transportation. And for the officers and men on the fronts to manifest their fighting power too, transportation power is necessary. At this time, drastic measures must be taken, with the entire people going at it with all their might to maintain transportation power and going further to effect its betterment.

"The Government has expended great efforts to that end. And it is its intention to contact the command and take still further steps quickly. In short, what is necessary is for each one of the people to live truly a wartime life, and going further stop all non-urgent traveling and sending and receiving. I would like to have you keep this in mind and work to deepen the understanding of the people for wartime railway transportation and to lead them toward carrying out truly wartime living based on that.

"The labor question is a condition absolutely necessary in order to bring victory and I would like to have this thought always in mind and act effectively in handling it. An epochal increase is being made in the requirements for an increased production of munitions, particularly aircraft. And it is not the task to make the supply of labor and materials accompany this relatively. I would like to have you all give your all in your work and work together with the people at their posts under you.

"Lastly I wish to speak about stimulating the fighting spirit. Needless to say, a war is after all a struggle between man and man, between a will and a will. Under the circumstances final victory is for that side which with a firm conviction of final victory holds out the longest. It will be easy to imagine that in this War of Greater East Asia too it will be that party whose will weakens just a little in advance of the other after both are completely exhausted, that will give in. In this point the Empire is absolutely invincible. The spiritual power of us, the 100,000,000 people, who have a national polity which has not been spoiled for more than 3,000 years, and who have the tradition of loyalty and patriotism which originates in it, is unequalled in the world.

War of Righteousness

"Moreover, the War of Greater East Asia is a war of righteousness. There will be ups and downs in a phase of the war situation or during a period of it. But in the run the cause of justice is bound to triumph. Now the various states and races of Greater East Asia, with the firm resolution indicated by the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, are cooperating more closely positively and forging ahead toward the attainment of their common objects. So long as there is the voluntary unity and cooperation of the 1,000,000,000 people, our power of man will be dominatingly stronger than that of the enemies, America and Britain. When our thoughts turn to all this, we find our conviction still more strengthened that if we just hold out, victory will be ours."

Philippine Churches To Deliver Sermons On Joint Declaration

Domei

MANILA, December 21.—The five principles embodied in the Joint Declaration adopted by the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations will be the subject of religious sermons in all churches throughout the Philippines, in accordance with the circular issued by the Ministry of the Interior on behalf of the Bureau of Religious Affairs. From their pulpits, ministers and priests will explain the basic ideas as well as the philosophy underlying the principles with the aim of impressing upon their flocks the noble objectives of the mutual declaration.

U.S. Air Force In Chiang Area Is Bottled Up

(Continued From Page 1)

ing down enemy fighters that came up to give battle. Thus between December 4 and 12, they shot down or destroyed on the ground 84 enemy planes. On December 12, the Japanese again raided Kweilin, base of guerilla operations, and on December 14, Lingling, shooting down or wrecking 36 enemy planes.

Filled With Panic

The continued offensive of the Japanese has filled the United States air force in Chungking areas with panic and, in order to patch up matters, it has begun planning to merge with the Chungking air force and unifying the air command in the name of a Sino-American Mixed Air Force, in a crafty attempt to control the Chungking air force so that it could satisfy its imperialistic designs at the sacrifice of Chungking airmen.

This American intrigue, however, has at once become apparent to Chungking and this has, so far from promoting unity with the Chungking air force, only intensified the rivalry that had ever existed between the two air arms. At last, Major-General Claire Chennault, commander of the 14th Air Corps, has been compelled to admit defeat, whining that the United States air force has suffered tremendous damage. On December 14, he testified before the Chungking Military Council that air power over Burma and China was completely in Japanese hands, sorely disappointing Chiang Kai-shek and his faction.

JAPANESE TRAINING SET

Malai Teachers to Study Nippon Educational Methods Next Year

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, December 20.—The first group of 40 teachers selected from local schools will undergo training in the Japanese educational methods with the opening of the Normal School for teachers in Johore early next year.

It is learned that the educational authorities plan to have all teachers of the State undergo a period of training at this school during the course of the next two years.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under
The Present Trust Company Act.

Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and
Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Fukuoka.

BIRTHDAY GREETED BY CROWN PRINCE

(Continued From Page 1)

visit recently to the Army Engineering School in Chiba Prefecture and inspected the Japanese Army engineering art which is unrivalled in the world. Moreover, His Imperial Highness honored the Chiba Higher Horticultural School with His Imperial Highness' visit. It is with awe and reverence to note that His Imperial Highness is enthusiastic in widening the scope of His Imperial Highness' practical knowledge.

Today at 10 a.m. His Imperial Highness will proceed to the Imperial Palace and, together with Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, will receive words of congratulations from Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes of the Blood and many other dignitaries. Joined by Their Highnesses the Imperial Daughters at noon, His Imperial Highness, with Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will partake of the Imperial luncheon in celebration of the auspicious occasion.

Taking advantage of this day, Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, Lord Steward to the Empress, respectfully issued a statement Wednesday, in which he congratulated His Imperial Highness upon his health and intellectual ability. The Lord Steward also stated that His Imperial Highness takes much interest in educational inspection, seeing places of historic renown and reading books.

Hongkong to Spur Commerce, Trade

(Continued From Page 1)

special facilities for traders so that Chinese dealers as well as Japanese merchants may show activity in their respective fields.

"By commerce, it must be understood that we do not mean peace time commerce which has nothing to do with the prosecution of the war but only such commerce as will materially increase Japan's fighting strength. "In other words we want Hongkong to become industrially and economically active, to trade in war materials so that the prosecution of the war might be speeded up and the complete construction of Greater East Asia realized."

SIX-CHARACTER MEDICINE

Dr. I. Asada, celebrated physician of the orthodoxical Chinese school was absorbed in the invention of an all-curing medicine, known as "Six-Character Medicine."

This medicine is prepared from gall of a rare animal and herbs and barks of trees of highly curable character properly mixed.

"The Six-Character Medicine" is mainly good for the following diseases:

Food poisoning, morning after, heat-stroke, belly-ache, vomitting, less urine, tooth-ache, lumbago, head-ache, constipation, moist cough, alcoholic poisoning, medicine-poisoning, neutralization of poisons, crying at night, teeth-grinding and others.

Manufactured by the Pharmaceutical Dept.
Nagai Chemical Products Co., Ltd.
Terashita-cho, Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo

Spanish Falangists Invade Consulate Of U.S. at Valencia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—United States State Department announced that two members of the Spanish Falangist Party invaded the American Consulate at Valencia last Saturday, tearing down photographs and haranguing visitors, according to a Washington dispatch. It is also reported that American Ambassador to Spain Carlton Hayes said that he had made "appropriate representations" to the authorities in Madrid and Valencia. The two men have been placed under arrest, it was added.

MALAI IS TACKLING PLAN TO UP FOOD PRODUCTION

Realization of Program Will Mean Stabilization of People's Living

Domei

SHONAN, December 21.—A policy to bring about complete self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in Malai as soon as possible was outlined in a statement issued by the military administration yesterday.

The statement emphasized that it is absolutely necessary to increase food production in order to achieve 100 per cent self-sufficiency.

"The recent step to establish model farms at Endau and Bahau has been taken in accordance with this policy," the statement continued, adding at the same time, that similar steps are also being taken at various other provinces in Malai.

"The livelihood of the people of Malai will be stabilized and Malaian economy will be put on a solid foundation when such plan is fully realized," the statement pointed out.

After giving a number of useful hints to farmers and others, the statement urged the formation of an "Industrious Service Corps" to help the "Grow More Food Drive."

It was intimated that prizes will be awarded to those farmers who show good progress in the increased food production campaign.

Mukden City Expands

Domei

MUKDEN, December 22.—With the inclusion of a greater portion of Shengyanghsien at the beginning of January next year, the total area of the Mukden Municipality will cover 3,040 square meters and the present population of 2,300,000 will be increased to 2,880,000. This makes Mukden the fourth largest city in East Asia and the 12th largest city in the world.

The
Yokohama Specie Bank
Limited
Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥150,500,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi
Baron K. Iwasaki
K. Kodama
J. Okada
G. Kishinami
K. Itoh
S. Asada
Baron I. Morimura
T. Okubo
Viscount H. Kano
T. Ohmura

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihonbashi), Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta (Sationsplan & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuchin, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

"Justice Is the Ideal
Of Greater East Asia"
MAZDA BUILDING,
SUKIYABASHI, TOKYO
TEL. GINZA (57)
1350, 5657
TOKYO NEW GRAND Restaurant

EAST ASIA MUST LET NIPPON, CHINA LEAD

Breaking Long Silence, Prince Konoye Says Joint Declaration Principles Guide World

Breaking his long silence, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, three times Prime Minister of Japan during the time between the outbreak of the China Affair and the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and who, as the author of the Konoye Statement, greatly contributed toward the construction of new China and the reconstruction of Greater East Asia, has written an article for the December number of the magazine Shina (China, organ of the Toa Dobun Kai, or the East Asia Uni. Cultural Society).

In his article Prince Konoye discusses and explains the essentials of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and the Japan-China Alliance Pact.

This is the first time since he resigned his last term of office as Prime Minister that Prince Konoye has given utterance to his thoughts and views. Consequently widespread interest has been aroused by his article.

Declaration Guides World

At the outset of his article Prince Konoye draws the attention of the reader to the meaning of the Declaration of Greater East Asia.

It is this Declaration, he points out, that has laid down the principles that are to guide the nations of the world in the great work of creating a new world order.

Prince Konoye regards the Japan-China Alliance Pact as the precursor of the Declaration of Greater East Asia. By the Alliance Pact, he asserts, Japan and China agreed to make it their mission to constitute the pivot of Greater East Asia.

Toward the close of his article Prince Konoye urges Japan and China to set aside minor considerations when putting into practice the Declaration of Greater East Asia which, as he stresses, is based on the principle of Hakko Iu.

He ends by proposing that a strong movement should be launched to imbue the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia with the spirit of the developing East Asia.

The gist of Prince Konoye's article follows:

"The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, which was adopted by the representatives of Japan, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines and Burma at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations on November 6 and published to the world, will live for ever as a document that kindled the eternal light in the history of mankind, a fact which there is no need to enlarge upon here.

"The five great principles were set forth in the declaration, that is, (1) co-existence and co-prosperity, (2) independence and mutual assistance, (3) enhancement of culture and civilization, (4) economic prosperity and (5) contribution to the progress of mankind, not only decide the course to be followed in establishing a Greater East Asia but also point to the basis of the establishment of peace in the world. The declaration indubitably marks a milestone in the history of the world.

Common Prosperity Desired

"Needless to say, the declaration has its genesis in the spirit of Hakko Iu. This is proved by the fact that at the outset of the declaration there occurs the passage: 'It is the basic principle for the establishment of world peace that the nations have each its proper place and enjoy common prosperity through mutual assistance. Where the ideal of Hakko Iu is practiced in Greater East Asia common prosperity and wellbeing based on justice will follow.

"In this way the countries of Greater East Asia will be enabled to cultivate friendly relations with all of the countries of the world and work for the abolition of racial discrimination and the promotion of cultural intercourse and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind.'

Japan, China Must Lead

The very fact that such a declaration was published in the midst of a great war, whose fierceness has no parallel in history, is highly significant. The Joint Declaration compels people to read it again and again and inspires them with a feeling of awe.

It is Japan, Manchoukuo and China that actually constitute the kernel of Greater East Asia. Above it is Japan and China who will chiefly influence the rest of Greater Asia.

Both Japan and China have undergone a complete transformation since the return of the National Government of China to Nanking. An improvement has been made in our relations with the 'sharing of each other's joys and sorrows,' as President Wang Ching-wei put it. The new relationship is one of sharing each other's fate, a literally living or dying together.

On January 9 this year, when the Republic of China entered the war, Japan and China issued a joint statement in which they pledged to work together with inflexible resolution and conviction, militarily, politically and economically to successfully wage war against America and Britain, a fact which is still fresh in our minds.

China Realizes Dreams

Our country has since taken numerous steps which have had the effect of placing the Japan-China friendship on a firm and a lasting footing. Some of these included the return of concessions to China, recognition of the taking- over by China of the Shanghai international settlement, Amoy international settlement, and legation quarter in Peking and the abolition of extra-territorial rights.

In this manner the Republic of China has completely realized the autonomy and independence so ardently desired ever since the revolution. China has also been enabled to enhance still further the political power of the National Government and the power of the people of the Republic of China as a nation, with the day breaking when it will be able to revive its glorious culture of 5,000 years. This is a matter on which we, as brethren of the Chinese in East Asia, heartily congratulate.

Alliance Pact Concluded

The Japan-China Pact of Alliance was concluded on October 30. Under the terms of this treaty the two countries will assist each other, cooperate closely while respecting each other's independence, work for Greater East Asia based on morality, and contribute to the peace of the world.

This alliance by which the two countries voluntarily committed themselves to work for common ideals came ahead of the Joint Declartion of Greater East Asia. It was natural for the world to have been astonished at this pact.

Our country has established extremely close relations and cooperation based on a single purpose and on the principle of morality, with Manchoukuo, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines.

Our country has recognized the Provisional Government of Free India.

Our country has also recognized the participation of the Indonesian race in their government.

History, ancient or modern, eastern or western, has no precedents for what has taken place. Of course all this due to the grace of the Imperial Throne aided by the principle underlying the founding of our Empire. It must not be overlooked however that it was due also to the enthusiasm of the authorities concerned.

Must Not Construe Policy

One cannot be sure that there will not be people who deliberately put a wrong construction on such spirit and principles, who refuse to put the correct definition to these ideals or who twist them, or who would create needless trouble when it comes to their application in practice. I much regret to hear reports about people quibbling about unimportant details.

We take this opportunity of affirming that we will exert ourselves toward the embodiment of the spirit of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. At the same time we express our wish to see a powerful movement conducted to insite the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia with the spirit of East Asia.

Sampaguita, Philippine Classic, Is Basis Of New Opera Written by Koscak Yamada

Japan's national operatic movement may shortly be given added impetus as Koscak Yamada, foremost Japanese composer, has revealed his project of writing a new opera, "Sampaguita," based on a traditional story from the classical literature of the Philippines. At present the composer is busily engaged in working out the libretto for his new composition, which may be completed for performance by March next year.

Inspiration for this new opera came to Koscak Yamada as the result of his recent trip to Manila, where he went as the leader of a musical mission from Japan to felicitate the Republic of the Philippine Islands for its newly acquired independence and freedom. In the course of his trip, Mr. Yamada gave many successful concerts with the partipation of both Japanese and Filipino musicians and also presented his own composition written in commemoration of the independence of the Philippines.

During his stay in Manila, Mr. Yamada became acquainted with the Assistant Keeper of the Manila Municipal Library, who presented him with an English copy of the story of "Sampaguita." Reading through this story upon his return to Tokyo, the famous composer decided to write a new opera, with Sampaguita, the national flower of the Philippines, as the center theme.

The composer has already more or less completed the artistic conception of the opera "Sampaguita," which will be a lyric opera in three acts of five scenes. Mr. Yamada himself is also writing the libretto, while the lyrics are being written by the noted poet, Atsuo Oki.

Romantic traits are ideally interwoven with patriotic ideas and national characteristics in the story in "Sampaguita," which centers round the story of the love between Lakan Galing, a young Filipino chieftain, and Liwayway, the beautiful daughter of the chieftain of another Filipino village. Their romance reaches its climax when Lakan Galing is called away to fight for the honor of his country which is invaded by white men.

In the fight to defend the soil of his ancestors, Lakan Galing dies on the field of battle. With the devotion and faithfulness typical of oriental women, Liwayway follows him into death. On her grave a beautiful white flower blooms, the Sampaguita.

The selection of this story of the Philippines for Mr. Yamada's new opera is highly significant, manifesting as it does the will of the composer to contribute toward the creation of a new culture for Greater East Asia. It is recalled that for his previous work, "Yoake" (Dawn), which was very successfully presented about three years ago, Mr. Yamada took a subject dealing with the history of Japan at the time of the Meiji Era.

In view of the outstanding success achieved by the opera "Yoake", which has been the first and so far the only great operatic work ever written in Japan, the highest expectations are now being held for "Sampaguita".

While work on the new opera has only just been begun and no definite arrangements as yet made with regard to its presentation, Koscak Yamada told the writer that the first performance is being planned to be given in Tokyo soon upon completion of the composition next spring. It is also hoped that later on a performance will also be given in Manila, probably under the auspices of the recently established Manila Musical Culture Association.

If such an opera composed by Japan's foremost musician with a traditional Filipino legend as its subject could materialize through the collaboration of the musicians and artists of both countries, the close cultural ties already linking Japan and the Philippines will undoubtedly be further forged.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 21

On the Nikopol bridgehead and southwest of Dniepropetrovsk all Soviet attempts at breaking through were frustrated in two days of heavy fighting. The enemy again suffered severe losses in men and material.

Southeast of Kirovograd the Soviet attacks, launched with strong forces, were checked in fierce fluctuating fighting and an enemy group that had broken in was smashed. North of Kirovograd and south of Cherkassy all local Soviet thrusts were unsuccessful. Our own counter-attack gained ground.

At Korosten and on the Beresina our troops made further headway against tough enemy resistance. In the Korosten area 43 Soviet tanks and 42 guns were destroyed.

In the fighting around Vitebsk the Soviets increased their pressure and the heavy defensive battle lasted throughout the day and during the night with increasing vigor. Here 80 tanks and 39 guns were destroyed. Northwest of Nevel the Soviets made abortive attacks. In the course of the last two days 412 Soviet tanks were knocked out on the Eastern Front.

In the western sector of the southern Italian front several enemy assault parties were repulsed. Heavy British attacks have been going on since yesterday on the Adriatic coast. They collapsed. however, in front of our positions suffering heavy losses.

In the Mediterranean area 18 enemy planes, including eight four engined bombers, were shot down yesterday in aerial combats as well as by anti-aircraft artillery and light naval flak. One German plane was lost.

Enemy bomber formations, during daytime, carried out another heavy terror raid against the residential quarters of Bremen. At least 45 enemy planes were shot down in aerial combats as well as by ground batteries. In the evening hours of yesterday strong British air formations raided the Rhine-Main district. Explosive and incendiary bombs caused heavy damage to residential quarters especially in Frankfort on-the-Main, Mannheim and Offenback. In these raids 49 four engined bombers were shot down by our air defense forces. The enemy lost four more planes over the occupied western territories. Thus altogether 98 enemy planes, including at least 89 four engined bombers, were shot down on December 20th and during the night preceding December 21st according to reports so far available.

Major Herget, Group Commander in a night-fighter squadron, with Sergeant Liebherr and Sergeant Gres, as crew, shot down six bombers of the Lancaster type.

German planes in the night preceding December 21st bombed targets in the Thames estuary.

INDUSTRIES IN JAVA SHOWING PROGRESS

Military Training Seen Everywhere to Prepare for Crushing of Common Enemies

By a Domei Correspondent

SURABAYA, December 18.—Indonesian youths are undergoing spirited mass training, workers are laboring through 24 hours a day in rising war factories, thousands of Indonesians are gathering at a single call to undertake mammoth reconstruction and war projects, and Japanese leaders everywhere are performing miracles in science both natural and human—this gives the panoramic view of fighting in Eastern Java two years after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Under the tropical summit of Mount Malang which is not far from here and where the Dutch previously had their extravagant resorts may be found waving fields of golden-ripe wheat today.

The whole panorama along the hillsides offers striking contrast to the jungles where rare tropical birds and monkeys are playing among the trees while half-naked Indonesians are working in the fields. Thousands of Indonesians today are working and battling bravely under the guidance of the Japanese technicians against all those natural elements which previously prevented the cultivation of wheat in the East Indies.

Seeds From Japan

According to the sole Japanese manager of a thousand-acre farm, seeds for plants were brought specially from Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, and planted in April of this year.

"After careful survey we became confident that wheat could be raised here," declared the manager, who added, "it was a hard job clearing away the jungles but it was worth it."

The manager, proudly gazing at the wheat bending under the tassels laden with ripened grain, expressed the hope that self-sufficiency in wheat could be attained throughout the East Indies by next harvest.

On leaving the farm, your correspondent saw wheat packed in brand new, locally manufactured gunny-sacks being hauled away on trucks to four flour-mills in the city.

The manufacture of gunny sacks comprises another rising industry in Eastern Java today. According to Japanese technicians in charge of hemp production in Eastern Java, the production in this field alone has already more than quadrupled that under the former Dutch rule in Eastern Java.

One of the earliest Japanese technicians to arrive here stated, "We received orders to resume the production of hemp immediately upon landing. We began to work and the factories which were damaged by the fleeing Dutch were operating in half a year, while the work for the increased cultivation of jute was started immediately."

Village Heads Cooperate

He added, "Gaining the positive cooperation of the Indonesian leaders, especially the village heads, we selected suitable lands for the cultivation and the distribution of seedlings."

It was also learned that the cultivation of roselle jute and ramie, which was previously considered impossible by the Dutch. is now under way successfully with all difficulties having been overcome. The latter offers ideal material for the manufacture of clothing articles.

Jute experts have established farm training institutes at Malang and Kediri where the latest knowledge in farming and agricultural science is being taught to selected Indonesian farmers and technicians.

Of equal brilliance in the victory of agricultural development is the mammoth canal project being undertaken by nearly 10,000 Indonesian workers under the supervision of Japanese technicians at Kediri. This reclamation project has no direct connection with the war efforts except that the welfare of the people also constitutes part of Japan's war aims.

Veritable legions of sun-tanned Maduras, Javanese, Sundas, and member's from other tribes are battling with their bare hands against the jungles, mountains, and solid beds of rock to carry the mammoth project through.

The whole scene appeared very much like an ancient Egyptian slave project, excepting there were no slave drivers with whips in their hands but smilingly helpful Japanese technicians and no slaves but singing, jostling workers. These workers are paid faithfully and are given every medical and housing facility in order to make the work comfortable for them.

The manager who was dispatched there by the Japanese Military Administration said, "We had to do everything to show the people how the work should be done at the beginning. We worked with the Indonesians with our hands and are still doing so, but now I'm certain the work can be completed on its own momentum by early next year."

At another place, your correspondent visited the steel works and saw blast-furnaces, huge hammers, and cranes running as in any steel mill back in Japan. The manager told this visitor that the mill turns out various steel materials for reconstruction and war purposes. The Indonesians, who were believed to be poor technicians and factory workers by the Dutch formerly, are practically running this plant. Not only that, they are working in various shifts and liking it, so the plant is kept active during the whole 24 hours.

A young Indonesian overseer who was interviewed declared, "Why shouldn't we work? What we produce will help our people and win our war!"

It seems everywhere your correspondent visited, youths were training in military tactics. On school grounds, empty lots, and farms, young armed Indonesians are trained. Those without arms carried wooden rifles or staves, but there was no difference in the vigor they put into their training.

A young Japanese lieutenant helping out a certain state officer said, "Every town and hamlet in his state has youths corps which is being given military training daily, So has every other state in Eastern Java, and throughout Java for that matter. The youths in Java mean business. In the near future the former Dutch rulers and the Anglo-Saxon enemy of their people will learn about it through the language of hot lead and cold steel."

DISCUSSIONS ARE HELD FOR 84TH DIET SESSION

Meeting Is Held in Rooms of Lower House Speaker; Schedule Is Decided

A meeting was held in the rooms of the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Diet Building at 10 a.m. on Tuesday. Discussed at the meeting were topics to be studied at the coming 84th session of the Diet, the third ordinary session since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, which is scheduled to be called on Friday. Also discussed was Diet business to be handled within the year and other matters.

Attending the meeting were Speaker Tadahiko Okada, Vice-Speaker Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, and Chief Secretary Misao Oki, of the House of Representatives, and Dr. Ichiro Kiyose and others of the Yokusei Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association).

The Diet session, which will be called on Friday, will rest on Saturday, Taisho Tenno Sai. The Opening Ceremony is scheduled to be held on Sunday. A general session will be held at 1 p.m. on Monday, at which reports on the war situation will be given by the Ministers of War and Navy, following which resolutions of thanks and condolence for the war dead will be passed and other matters taken up.

Breaking precedent, the Diet will not adjourn for a recess after the Opening Ceremony and will hold the elections for the Chairmen of both Houses and standing committee men, and a session in which the results of the election will be reported.

PROGRAM FEATURES THAI MUSIC, DANCES

Performances by Members of Embassy's Cultural Staff Delight Audience

Thai folk dancing and Thai music composed by Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and performed by members of the cultural staff of the Thai Embassy were the highlights of an evening program presented under the joint auspices of the Society for International Cultural Relations, the Japan-Thailand Society, and the Japan-Thailand Bunka Kaikan (Nippon Cultural Center of Bangkok) in celebration of the first anniversary of the ratification of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Pact, at the Imperial Theater Auditorium, from 7 p.m. on Tuesday.

The effect of the performances of the Thai stage art was greatly enhanced by explanations which were personally given by Ambassador Wichit. In his opening remarks, the Ambassador stated that though it was his intention originally to present some of the "really beautiful things" of his country such as the dances cultivated at present by the Royal Department of Fine Arts in Bangkok, neither the best of his artists nor the costumes for the classical dances had yet arrived.

Referring to the first item of the program, a dance called "Laophan" which was executed with exquisite beauty and delicacy of movements by a pretty solo danseuse of the Embassy's cultural staff, Ambassador Wichit gave the following explanation:

Traditional Folk Dance

"This dance is a folk dance traditional of the Thai people in the north; it is not a professional dance, but is performed by the common people. In the calm night with beautiful moonlight, our people in the north like to hold gatherings in the open air. The men play the music on wind instruments made of bamboo, and the girls dance."

"The Rising Sun," a song composed by Ambassador Wichit to a poem from his own pen, was next sung by a young Thai baritone, accompanied with piano music. This song revealed one of the most characteristic sides of the musical composer Wichit Wichit-Wathakan which is represented in some of his most famous songs such as "The Moon," a very tender melodic line of great depth of feeling. Explaining that this song had some peculiar connection with his own life story, the composer-diplomat commented as follows:

"There is a town in the central part of Thailand which is called 'Uthai Thani.' This name literally means 'The Town of the Rising Sun.' It was in this town that I happend to be born, on August 11, which is an unlucky day for my country. For it was on one August 11 that Thailand first lost its territories.

"Under these circumstances, my life has been considerably influenced by these two phrases: 'The Rising Sun,' and 'The lost territories.' It always seemed to me like a whisper from Heaven telling me: 'Be a faithful friend of the Land of the Rising Sun, and Thailand will get back her lost territories.'

"In fact, my life, my works, my thoughts, and my actions have always been guided by those words, and it was from this inspiration that I composed six years ago the song of 'The Rising Sun' which you will hear now."

Dignitaries Present

A deep impression was left by the offerings of Thai dance and music, and especially Ambassador Wichit's song was showered with applause from the audience, which included such dignitaries as Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, former Premier Koki Hirota, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministery; Ken Yanagisawa, head of the Japan-Thailand Bunka Kaikan, former Minister to Thailand, Yasukichi Yatabe, Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa and Viscount Tsuyo Mishima, directors of the Japan-Thailand Society; Matsuzo Nagai, Director of the Society for International Cultural Relations; Takeo Kurata, Honorable Consul for Thailand, and numerous other prominent personages connected with Japan-Thai relations.

Ambassador Wichit and other members of the Thai Embassy as well as numerous other Thai residents were, on the other hand, equally enthusiastic in their acclaim of the Japanese numbers on the program, which included violin solos by Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto (assisted at the piano by Miss Yasuko Tani), piano solos by Miss Kazuko Kusama, and a Japanese ballet to Michio Miyagi's famous composition, "Haru no Umi" (Spring over the Sea).

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12 Shinryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. Y. AMANO, A.B., M.D.,
Women's and Children's Diseases
Tel. 48-5182
Hours: 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 4 p.m.

NOTICE

On the occasion of the New Year Celebrations, foreign gentlemen possessing Japanese Orders of the 1st class will be granted audience, and those possessing Orders from the 2nd class to the 6th (inclusive) will be admitted to sign their names in the Visitors' Book at the Imperial Palace.

They are requested to send in their names and addresses, indicating the classes of the Orders conferred upon them (those possessing Orders of the 3rd class and upwards to send in the names of their wives also), to the Board of Ceremonies (Sikibusyoku) not later than the 27th instant.

The Board of Ceremonies
(Sikibusyoku),
The 21st December, 18th year of Syowa.

First Class
GENTLEMAN'S HAIR DRESSING SALON
YONEKURA
3 Ginza Nishi 6-chome,
(next to Alaska, Kodak Bldg.)
Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tel. 57-1538

Hokuseido Books

A Short History of Nippon
by JUNICHI NATORI, TH. D.
With Illustrations. 307 pages ¥3.65 (Duty included) Postage .20

A compact history of Japan written in an entertaining way, the book includes all and just the most important facts and incidents of Japanese history. It is an authentic history essentially of the same content as is taught in the nation schools and secondary schools of the country. Intended for young people in East Asia and all those who would understand the true Nippon.

Soseki Natsume's Masterpiece
KOKORO
Translated by INEKO SATO ¥2.95 (Duty included) Postage .15

Soseki Natsume, one of the most outstanding names in Japanese literature in the Meiji and the Taisho Eras, deals, in Kokoro, with a man who because of his painful past experiences, has come to deny himself through and through. In his novels, Soseki is always revolving the question of how to live. Kokoro, which marks a turning point in his novel-writing, is a unique product of his, reflecting the ever-deepening meditations of the author on life and morals and forcibly demands the reflection of the reader.

Japanese in Thirty Hours
First Course in Japanese Language for Either Class Room Use or for Self-Study
by EIICHI KIYOOKA ¥1.88 (Duty included) Postage .12

Intended for those English-speaking people who want to learn Japanese in as short a time as possible.

Ancestor-Worship & Japanese Law
by DR. NOBUSHIGE HOZUMI
With 11 Illustrations. Cloth 205 pages ¥2.70 (Duty included) Postage .15

The ancestor-worship as a religious and social practice, is the bone and marrow of Japanese society, without the knowledge of which no one would be able to understand the Japanese, their society and their mode of thinking. The subject is treated from the legal, sociological and historical standpoints.

Chushingura: An Exposition
by SAKAE SHIOYA PH. M. ¥4.50 Postage .20

In this exposition of the famous event in Japanese history Prof. Shioya gives accounts of the Ako vendetta, social conditions in the Tokugawa period, the characteristics of *bushido*, and the bearing of the historical facts on the drama.

Songs for Children: Sung in Japan
With the Romanized Japanese Texts
Translated by YUKUO UYEHARA ¥2.80 Postage .20

The book is the first attempt to introduce Japanese children's poems to foreign readers. It is not only for children but for adults, a book that really delights. It is gracefully illustrated with Japanese brush sketches in keeping with the tenor of the volumes.

Iwaya: Japanese Fairy Tales
Special Edition in 12 vols. ¥9.60 Postage .30

Illustrated with brush paintings in colours by famous Japanese artists. Printed on hand-made paper specially manufactured for the volumes.

One-Volume Populor Edition ¥1.50 Postage .15

Shadows on the Shoji (Verses)
by MRS. CHARLENE BALCOM ¥1.50 Postage .15
Bound in pure Japanese style with tsuchi cloth case.
This book of poems on Japanese scene and things.

This book of poems on Japanese scene and things is an attempt to compose English poems in the style of the unique Japanese short poetry called *haiku*. And the poems run like the Japanese poetry and are doubly expressive of the sentiment and scene of the life and the people.

12 Nishiki-cho 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo
HOKUSEIDO
Furikae No. 16034 (Tokyo)

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

MIDDLE-AGED Japanese man, expert of machine, seeks position as assistant or resident. Knows Osaka, Nagoya well. Box 314. Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NO. 1 mechanical engineer seeks position, after office hours, or undertakes machinery designs. Box 319, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

ROOM, foreign style, wanted by Japanese lady, preferably in Kojimachi-ku, Azabu-ku, Akasaka-ku or any convenient location. Box 320, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Rural

KARUIZAWA. Nice sunny European house, partly to let for lady or gentleman. Box 315, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate for Sale

FOREIGN style residence, quakeproof, massive construction. Seven rooms with one maid room. Large garden, sunny, high elevation in Ogikubo, ready for immediate occupancy. Price on interview. Telephone Ginza 57-3229.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Board, Lodging Wanted

IN suburbs of Tokyo (Den-enchofu, Nakano or thereabout preferred), furnished room or rooms with meals desired by foreigner. Box 312, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

FRESH lemons and genuine Indian curry powder. Mail orders executed. Write to Mr. Seto. 16, Nakajima-dori 2-chome, Kobe or phone to Fukiai 6089.

Wanted to Buy

LADY'S skiing boots, size 6. Apply Box 318, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashiki Hassei-ho Gakuin. 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 383, Tokyo Central.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA. D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥2. Makimura Chiryosho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Manda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-[illegible].

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3091, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in Japanese type. Also accessories. English and Japanese.

OIL PAINTINGS AND INDUSTRIAL ART WORKS
GINZA GALLERY
1, Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo
The Gallery Upstairs is Open Daily to the Public

Publisher and Printer ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1943

Dog in the Manger

One result of the present war has been to make Australia and New Zealand acutely aware of their anomalous paucity of population. Boasting of rich and vast territories, yet their meager population makes these countries incapable of properly developing or defending their holdings. Faced with their well-nigh insuperable problem of military defense, no wonder they are now frantically discussing the urgent necessity of augmenting their scanty population!

A prominent social worker in New Zealand bitterly laments the fall in the birthrate of that country. Fifty years ago there was one baby to every four women in New Zealand, he points out, but today there is only one child to every eleven matrons. Nearly a quarter of all marriages today are deliberately childless. One-fifth of the present generation is producing one-half of the births, and this one-fifth is by no means the best physically or mentally. New Zealand is reaching the stage where the natural increase of births over deaths might disappear altogether.

In Australia a similar situation has forced the government to take action. Prime Minister John Curtin and other cabinet ministers have recently declared that for defense reasons the Commonwealth needs a population of 20,000,000, which is almost three times the present population. A special committee, assisted by representatives of the various Commonwealth departments, has been created to work out broad plans for stimulating birth increase. Even large-scale immigration, which Australians have traditionally opposed, is now coming to be viewed with favor, although the Australians are still insistent that this immigration be exclusively from the British Isles to preserve the strictly Anglo-Saxon character of "White Australia." Whatever measures are taken, they will of course come too late to be of any help in the present war, but the Australians and New Zealanders apparently hope for a long-range correction of their mistakes of the past.

The question may well be asked, however, as to whether these artificially-forced measures for population increase constitute a proper or a fundamental solution. Do they not constitute just a continuation in only a slightly modified form of the inexcusable "dog in the manger" policy which has been the root cause of these countries' weakness in the past?

Pre-empting vast regions at the opposite end of the earth from their homeland and all but exterminating the native inhabitants, this handful of Anglo-Saxons have been attempting to hold more land and resources than they could possibly utilize. Too few in numbers to make proper use of their acquisitions, unable to multiply by natural process to develop their holdings adequately, these people have nevertheless persisted in preventing any others from undertaking the necessary task. Stubbornly clinging to the thin strand of an artificial tie with British economy, these people have ignored the profits which would accrue to themselves by developing their countries through economic cooperation with capable neighbors near at hand.

The result has been not only to accentuate their own weakness but to keep in wasteful fallowness the gifts of nature which should have contributed to the enrichment of all mankind. And now, becoming acutely aware of the untenability of their position, the best that these people can think of is not a change to a natural fundamental solution, but only an artificial bolstering of their unnatural selfish and unprofitable traditional policy of squatting like a dog in the manger.

It is only a matter of common sense, profitable in the long run to the Australians and New Zealanders themselves as well as to the rest of the world, that they abandon their short-sighted exclusiveness and cooperate on a basis of reciprocity with neighboring peoples who can help them develop their unutilized resources and furnish a market for their products. A re-orientation of their attitude and a re-direction of their economy would at one stroke dissolve their imagined dangers and remove their actual weakness.

What is needed, therefore, is not an artificial encouragement of births nor a government-subsidized scheme of mass migration from the British Isles. What is needed is an awakening to new ideas, a recognition of the principle that their own safety and prosperity can best be secured through cooperation with their neighbors rather than through provocative defiance toward their neighbors and dependence on distant lands. There is need to realize that natural resources throughout the world should be developed for the benefit of all mankind rather than hoarded unused in selfish exclusiveness which profits no one, least of all themselves; that abandonment of racial discriminations and the adoption of a policy of unhampered give-and-take on a basis of complete equality and reciprocity will create good will and fraternal amity which will ensure international peace and stability far more effectively than armies and bombing planes.

These are precisely the ideas which Japan and the countries of Greater East Asia are so rapidly and with such success putting into effect in their part of the world, and these are the ideas which, if adopted universally, will solve most of the problems which plague the earth. It is obvious that Australia and New Zealand, still struggling vainly with their little problems in the outmoded traditional manner, have much to learn from the progressive and constructive practical idealism of the East Asiatic countries.

The Bolivian Coup d'Etat

The recent coup d'etat in Bolivia, in which the government of Enrique Penaranda has been replaced by that of Major Alberto Villaroel, is a clear indication of the general Latin American discontent over the oppressive policy of the United States. Although the new Foreign Minister has declared that Bolivia's foreign policy would remain unchanged, there is no question but that Bolivia is growing increasingly restive.

It is probably all too true that whatever government may take the helm in Bolivia, that helpless country will have no choice but to submit to the anti-Axis policy dictated by the domineering Colossus of the North who is too powerful to be defied. But the known sentiments of the leaders of the new strongly Nationalistic regime, including its leading spirit Estenssoro who has recently been in close touch with the leaders of Argentina, the one Latin American country which has successfully resisted the United States, and the ominous frigidity of official quarters in Washington indicate that the new regime will be by no means a willing tool of the United States.

The causes of Bolivian resentment against the United States are not difficult to discern. The ousted government was one whose leaders had blindly submitted to the domination and control of the United States. They had willy-nilly allowed United States interests to dominate the mining industry of Bolivia. The United States had consequently exploited Bolivia to the full, taking out large quantities of antimony, tungsten, copper, and tin to feed her insatiable war industries with little regard for the conservation of Bolivia's vital resources or with any regard for the social welfare of the Bolivian population. Moreover, while squeezing Bolivia of these vital materials, the United States has done virtually nothing to help relieve the food shortage which has developed in Bolivia as the result of this emphasis upon extractive industries to the detriment of the more fundamentally necessary agricultural industries. The result has been a serious dislocation in the domestic economy of Bolivia with consequent hardships and suffering on the part of the masses of the people.

The coup d'etat was a gesture of protest against this imperialistic exploitation by the United States. It was a move designed to safeguard the nation's interests with regard to the long-range future. How effective the new regime will be remains a moot question in view of the powerful pressure of the United States, but the smoldering discontent of the Bolivians toward the United States is obvious enough. And the Bolivians are not alone in this attitude. Other Latin American countries going through the throes of similar internal difficulties and hardships under the exploitation and oppression of the United States must entertain similar feelings. A general house-cleaning, in the manner of the Bolivan coup d'etat, while it may not immediately show any effect in their foreign policies, may help the various countries of Latin America in some measure to facilitate the eventual restoration of their sovereignty, dignity, and public well-being.

Cultural Inter-Relations In East Asia

Example Set by Japan and Thailand Should Lead Way To a Fusion of Culture and Creation of A New Asiatic Spirit

By KEN YANAGISAWA
(Written for the Nippon Times)

We have recently celebrated the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Treaty which was an unparalleled event in the cultural history of the world. During the past one year I was absorbed in the work of advancing the cultural relations between the two countries in the capacity of head of the Japan Culture Hall at Bangkok. It is a matter for great rejoicing that our cultural relations with other nations of Greater East Asia have been steadily advancing of late. We have established a closer cultural contact with both China and Manchoukuo and have undertaken the establishment of a culture hall in French Indo-China. The reciprocal creation of cultural organs between Japan and Burma and the Philippines is under contemplation. These facts indicate that the foundation of cultural inter-relations among the nations in Greater East Asia is about to be laid.

The Japan-Thailand Cultural Treaty was the first of the kind ever attempted between any two independent nations in Greater East Asia, and its success or failure will greatly determine subsequent attempts at a similar cultural advancement among the other nations of East Asia. Thus, I am keenly appreciative of the great responsibility which has been thrust upon my shoulders as an official in charge of the important organ of cultural advancement in Thailand.

Inter-Relations Important

There is one point which I believe should be given much consideration by the thinking people of East Asia. I refer to the fact that, whereas Japan has established cultural relations with other nations of East Asia, thereby creating perpendicular relations, so to speak, with other nations there are no horizontal cultural relations among these nations themselves, for instance between Manchoukuo and Burma and between Thailand and the Philippines. Their cultural inter-relations will be found to be very important in their friendship and unity among themselves, especially in their attempt to maintain the traditions of Asiatic civilization and in the fulfilment of their work of creating a new East Asian culture in the future.

There is another point of great importance for the Greater East Asia Region. I am inclined to believe that the real foundation of the sphere is neither politics nor economy but a common spiritual understanding or consciousness of their destiny among all the members of East Asia. For the sake of convenience, Greater East Asia may be divided into two parts, north and south. It is essential that a greater cultural contact be created between the northern and southern portions. We may take our own example in this matter. We have wellnigh succeeded in creating cultural relations with our northern neighbors, Manchoukuo for example, but we have not yet succeeded in having similar relations with the nations of the southern portion of East Asia.

Especially True of Thailand

This is especially so in regard to Thailand. Although Japan and Thailand are of the same Asiatic race, and at the same time two great Buddhist nations of the world, there have been almost no appreciative cultural relations between them during the past centuries. It is because of this negligence of by gone days that the cultural treaty concluded a year ago should be especially utilized by both nations as an instrument of great cultural advancement between them. The officials and thinking citizens of both nations should lose no time in speeding up the various plans of cultural furtherance and of mutual understanding, so as to contribute to the creation of a new Asiatic culture.

I shall next take up the problem of our own culture. Such phenomena as our military power, economic power or political power which have been shown everywhere throughout Greater East Asia can be appreciated and understood easily by other nations. But it is rather difficult to appreciate a nation's culture because it is not so tangible as other social and political phenomena, and there is much room for misunderstanding and misinterpretation to creep in.

Although the problem I wish to tackle is too elaborate for any brief presentation, I can only say that there is no other culture in the elements of other cultures and digested them so thoroughly, making them its own flesh and blood, as our Japanese culture. Some one has said that Japan is the museum of Asia, by way of pointing to the fact that the old cultural elements of such countries as China and India still exist in Japan while they have long since vanished from the lands of their birth. After we came into contact with Western nations, we also succeeded in absorbing their cultural elements and digesting them one after another, so that one Frenchman has trenchantly remarked: "Japan is not in the Far East—she is in the Far West." If the fusion of Eastern and Western civilizations should take place at some distant future, thereby realizing this world dream, it will be realized around Japanese culture, so universal and cosmopolitan is its substance.

Meet Different Cultures

Our culture being of such nature, other nations of East Asia will come into contact with many different cultures of the world, when they absorb our Japanese culture. Thus, there will be absolutely no fear or danger in their contact with our culture. The overseas advance of our culture is fundamentally different in nature from the similar advance of Anglo-American culture which amounts to "cultural invasion," because it means the transplanting of their inherent culture on foreign soil against the will of the alien peoples. But in the case of our culture, although it has its own inherent character, its substance is so cosmopolitan and universal that it may almost be called "a world culture" or more appropriately "an Asiatic culture", for it comprises all the excellent elements found in the cultural lives of all Asiatic peoples.

It would be in harmony with their own interests, if the other nations of East Asia should seek contact with our culture, for they will surely receive many benefits and lose nothing, in consequence.

Lastly, I wish to dwell briefly on the present plan of establishing a large building for the home of the Cultural Hall at Bangkok. Its actual construction will be started next spring at a cost of several million yen. The very fact that Japan is willing to spend this large sum of money when every sen must be spent for the direct prosecution of the war, indicates the utmost importance she is attaching to the spiritual and cultural mission of the present conflict.

In the West, war means only destruction, but for us it means construction at the same time.

The Cultural Hall will have several buildings such as the industrial hall, the religious hall, the art hall, etc. Nor is it the object of these halls merely to introduce and propagate Japanese culture in Thailand. We also wish to learn and understand the culture of that country, in exchange for the spreading of our own culture there, for our immediate object is the establishment of cultural inter-relations between the two nations, with the higher and ultimate goal of creating a new Asiatic culture. I hope that the example set by both Japan and Thailand will be followed by other nations of East Asia, so that there will one day be a great stream of cultural fusion running in all directions, destined to create a new spirit of Asia, thereby promoting the cultural advancement of the whole world.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Fusaichi Kodama (1908—)

A rich farmer in Hiroshima Prefecture.

In the Philippines

Futatabi shi Aki chikazukedo Akikaze wa
Kiku yoshi mo nashi Toko-natsu no kuni.

Once more autumn is drawing near;
But in this land of perpetual summer,
I never can hope to hear
Refreshing autumn winds here.

Makoto Ujiie (1882.)

A Tokyo physician and unknown poet.

My Three Sons

Saiwai ni Waga kora mitari Onoko nari
Ohkimi no mitate to Tsuneni nego kamo.

Fortunately my three children are sons,
And 'tis my earnest desire
That they should grow up to be
Honorable shields of the Mighty Sire.

Our Empire

Ohkimi no Mitate to narite Waga mi oya
Mamori kitarishi kuni zo Warera mamorana.

Compatriots, let us defend
Our Empire heroically forever—
Which was defended by our ancestors,
As honorable shields of the Emperor,

BENGAL FAMINE RAGES UNABATED

Streets of India Are Filled With Bodies of Victims

(From the Kokusei Graph)

As England has undergone changes and will continue to do so in the future, so, too, has India's national life experienced alterations—the India of tomorrow will differ drastically from the India of today. Her people are developing; her institutions are in a state of transition.

On August 2 of this year, there were indications of a possible armed uprising among the people in the eastern suburbs of Calcutta. To prevent this, the Provincial Government hurriedly arrested about 200 Indians who were believed to be the agitators. On August 7 and 8, the people of the city and residents of the adjacent suburbs were not only forbidden to go outdoors, but their homes were searched and a seizure was made of all arms and explosives, even their stored provisions were taken up.

This is only one case of many such incidents that have occurred recently. Other factors which created great agitation among the populace were the occasion of the first anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, the attainment of independence by Burma, and the appeal to the Indian people from Subhas Chandra Bose. This state of affairs can be compared to the unrestful days before the world-shaking revolt of the Indan National Army in 1857, the first struggle by India in opposition to Britain.

Incited by Famine

The recent ominous tendency of the Indians toward active resistance to their oppressors was greatly incited by the widespread famine, which was then just beginning to take a serious turn, in Bengal Province. The condition there is well described by the Statesman. "In the Province of Bengal, between August 1 and September 15," says the paper, "the dead bodies of 1,200 famine victims were disposed of, and 3,600 starving people were picked up from the streets and taken to various hospitals."

And the Daily Worker reports, "The people of Bengal are now insensible to whatever troubles may be facing them; in the Orissa region, women and children who have not eaten for two or three days are dying off like flies."

India is a prodigious grain-producing country, and, at the same time, a land confronted with an acute food shortage. Seventy per cent of her population of 350,000,000 are either farmers or farm laborers. Following China, she is the second highest rice-producing country in the world, with an output of approximately 40,000,000 tons. She ranks third as a wheat-growing country, her farms having an output of about 10,000,000 tons; and as for sugar-cane, she is first, out-producing Cuba and Java, with a yield of over 26,000,000 tons. Truly, her enormous food production figures startle one.

But the pathetic part of it all is that her consumptive power far exceeds that of her supply, great as it is; thus, she is a country with a deficient food balance, a country relying heavily on imports.

India, before the war, was greatly indebted to Burma, for much of her food was imported from there. India—or to be more precise, the British Administration in India—has since spurned all offers of food assistance from her neighboring country. The fact that Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, made a statement to the effect that his country would send rice to aid the Indians was never made known to the people themselves. Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, assuming a nonchalant air, told the British House of Commons that the responsibility for the famine rested entirely with the autonomous Government of Bengal Province.

Inconsistency Seen

Not only is the supply and demand of food in India very much unbalanced, but the fact that comparatively small centers of consumption are situated in vast food production areas, while centers with high consuming power are far removed from such regions, also adds to the problem. If this inconsistency were to be more concretely displayed, by listing the tonnage of grain produced in that country, it would be as follows:

The amount of deficiency (in tons) in provinces with a food shortage:—Bengal, 2,000,000; Bombay, 940,000; Madras, 1,250,000; Assam, 120,000; Orissa, 100,000; and others, 330,000. Total, 4,740,000.

The amount of surplus (in tons) in provinces producing food:—Punjab, 169,000; Sind, 650,000; Central, 390,000; Bihar, 70,000, and others, 430,000. Total 3,230,000.

Bengal, Assam and Madras are India's greatest rice-growing provinces; yet their people are suffering from famine. Ba Maw offers to send them rice from the Arakan. What does this denote? Summed up, it appears as though India will not be able to exist without becoming a member of Greater East Asia.

However, the terrible famine, which is taking its toll of lives in the various provinces, cannot be attributed merely to the enormous consuming population or to the stoppage of rice imports from Burma. The cause lies with the selfishness and greed of Downing Street and the Government of India.

The enlistment of over 2,000,000 farmers for the services, the merciless commandeering of food to supply the Anglo-American armies in India—in other words, the British policy of converting India into an arsenal and a base for operations against Asia is the cause for the wanton death of hundreds of thousand Indians through starvation. The entire burden created by Britain's ignoble policy, which has led to the lowering of India's transport capacity both on land and sea, has been placed directly on the shoulders of the Indian people. Little wonder then that they must suffer as they are.

Have Arisen Simultaneously

The problems concerned with famine relief and the launching of an offensive in Southeast Asia have arisen simultaneously to add to the worries of Britain. Will she be able to solve them?

On October 13, a four-day food conference was held in New Delhi with representatives of the provincial governments in attendance. But the only report that has so far reached us, with regard to the decision arrived at during the conference, is the statement made by the British Minister of Food, who has no concern other than the supplying of necessary food to the British and American armies in India. He said, "The Government of India will allow absolutely no interference from local governments in matters relating to the solution of the food problem and the control of commodities. The provincial governments must adopt a policy of dealing with the problems of India as a whole."

In the meantime, the streets in Bengal Province continue to present a sickening sight with starved human corpses scattered right and left. This scene is vividly depicted in the Statesman and Nation. "Calcutta," it says "is like a plague-ridden city of the Middle Ages. Every morning the police squads go about picking up from the streets the starved dies of Indians who died the night before."

John Bull is extremely troubled over this situation. One London newspaper laments, "Who, by the way, is responsible for the administration of India?" And adds, "the present Government of India, compared with those of the past, lacks both ability and will."

Britain is placing her final hope in the solution of the varied problems of India in the newly appointed Viceroy, Lord Archibald Wavell, a fact whch is very pathetic.

News Behind the News

The Strange Case of Sumner Welles

By MASAO DODO

Editor's note:—This is the fourth of a series of articles by Masao Dodo on America's wartime political casualties.

I

Newspapers throughout the United States have a new section in their morgues for Sumner Welles as a columnist. And this makes the case of Sumner Welles continue as a live issue instead of a dead one. Among the numerous political casualties of the wartime United States, Welles now has a singular distinction of remaining effectively articulate.

In his articles which regularly appear in the columns of the influential Republican journal, the New York Herald Tribune, Welles can, if he so chooses to do, launch a whopping expose of America's foreign policy. A strong inducement for him to do so was offered by the current Congressional storm over Senator Hugh Butler's bomb-shell charge that a sum of six billion dollars of the United States' public money had seeped out into some shady channels of diplomatic boondoggling in Latin America. The irate Senator is demanding a thorough re-examination of the United States Latin American policy. And all eyes naturally turn to Sumner Welles to respond to that challenge. For the time being, the probability is that Welles will discreetly refrain from any pointed mention of his own part in the transaction under fire. A possibility remains, however, that he may eventually be dragged into the controversy.

Strange Story Rumored

The strange inside story of the decade-old teamwork between Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles is yet to be told by the principals themselves. So is the stranger tale of the recent parting of their ways. Even then, what tales others have told about the personal relations between Hull and Welles already figure prominently among the most curious American legends.

Throughout the month of August and a goodly portion of September, political speculators in the United States were busy in their eenie-meenie-meinee-mo over the rumored resignation of America's top-notch career diplomat, Sumner Welles. When his resignation was announced by the White House on September 25, these speculators immediately plunged headlong into one of the loudest guessing contests ever staged in Washington.

Evidence piled on evidence, rumor spread over rumor in ever widening circles—all designed to explain the whys and hows of the Undersecretary's retreat. The dizzy merry-go-round kept up so long that one's guess began to be just as good as another's—with the result that the incident acquired the singular distinction of exposing the helpless confusion of the State Department of a weird light of unwelcome publicity. And that in turn served to bring about a series of the most damaging indictment of America's foreign policy.

Seemed to Get Along

The two men seemed to have got along very well together at first when, back in 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt enlisted their services to conduct the nation's diplomatic business. In background, in training, in personal likes and dislikes, the two men seemed ironically complementary to each other. Hull was a self-made man; having struggled, step by step, from a Tennessee homestead to his present eminence. In striking contrast, the legend of the high-born Welles includes such a scene as his manorial romping ground where he had his white gloves on while playing.

Hull is a run of the mill of America's local and national politics—with a convenient shade of the holier-than-thou complex which is so often shared by his former fellow Solons. And on that quality Roosevelt had his eye when he picked Hull to be his Secretary of State.

Sumner Welles, on the contrary, was tailor-made for a regular diplomatic career, which indeed he pursued with incomparable assiduity. As an American magazine pundit has it, Welles is "glacially distinguished, is one of the few U.S. men who can carry a stick with assurance, is a linguist of idiomatic excellence, never forgets names. His six feet three inches is plumb line straight, ramrod-stiff. Physically, he almost always talks down to others, and even his voice seems oppressively impressive." A Central American minister is remembered to have described Welles as looking like a tall glass of distilled water.

Irregularity Existed

There was one irregularity in the regular diplmatic career of this man. That was his fat contribution of money to the Roosevelt election campaign fund in 1932. And that irregularity lifted Welles beyond and above the usual upper limit of promotion for a career diplomat in the United States. And that irregularity was impressive enough to induce his Departmental chief to say: "Let Welles attend to all social functions of Washington diplomatic corps." Then again, 1933, Hull had an axe to grind against the astute professor-politician Raymond Moley who persisted in going over Hull's head in advising the President. Welles' assistance in the anti-Moley tax-grinding was highly valuable to Hull.

And so the teamwork of the two men seemed to run smoothly for a time. Welles was widely credited with taking one paragraph out of Roosevelt's first inaugural address and expanding it into the so-called Good Neighbor Policy. He was also credited with engineering the death of the Platt Amendment which had long been the symbol of hatred for Dollar Diplomacy in all Latin America. But somehow, Hull was made to feel that he amply shared the credit. In all outward appearance, Welles deported himself "correctly" in his personal and official relation with his chief.

Under the surface, however, Welles could not push that "correctness" very far without soon inviting friction and bitterness. That was the beginning of the tale of woe.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

In human life there is constant change of fortune; and it is unreasonable to expect an exemption from the common fate. Life itself decays and all things are daily changing.—Plutarch.

• • •

Everyone complains of his memory; nobody of his judgment.—Rochefoucauld.

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,073 TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Thursday, December 23

TOKYO SHIMBUN — 'Good Neighbor' Policy

'Good Neighbor' Policy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—A revolution has broken out in Bolivia and the National Revolutionary Party led by junior officers has successfully carried out a coup d'etat. Major Alberto Villaroel has taken office as acting President and undertaken the organization of the new Government. The cause of the revolution is said to lie in the outburst of national indignation over the anti-Axis policy of the former President Enrique Penaranda.

The new Government has issued a proclamation in regard to the new Bolivian foreign and domestic policies declaring that the regime of political oppression has ended in Bolivia. The new Government animated by a pure love of the fatherland will carry out the economic liberation of the people. The proclamation states that the revolution will make no difference in the Bolivian obligations under the Atlantic Charter and the existing treaties.

It is difficult to grasp the whole truth of the situation merely through the above information and it might be premature to judge that the new tendency in Bolivia will be favorable to the Axis camp. .But the proclamation that the new Government of Bolivia, acting from pure love of the fatherland, will carry out the economic liberation of the people is quite worthy of note in its possible effect on the United States.

The United States puts up a signboard of good neighbor policy toward the Central and South American countries but it is quite notorious that it is a mere signboard. The United States is merely endeavoring to satisfy its desire to dominate Latin America. For instance, in regard to Bolivia, the United States has pursued a policy of instigating Bolivia and Paraguay to intensify their dispute over the Chaco area and, by taking advantage of the weakening of the resistance of the two countries, it schemed to extend its evil influence over them both. The United States has merely followed in the footsteps of Britain in the latter's policy of divide and rule. By its camouflage of a good neighbor policy it has sought to unite the Latin American nations and to coerce them to join the anti-Axis camp.

Has, then, the United States carried out its commitments to these nations on its part? Recently the Foreign Minister of Panama testified that Panama had not received any benefits accruing from the United States Lend Lease Act. This is a clear indication of the sort of sincerity that the United States is showing its weaker neighbors. The Panamanian Foreign Minister thus has given vent to the dissatisfaction of the nation over the sorry outcome of having blindly followed the line of least resistance. Panama not only has received none of the benefits accruing from the Lend Lease Act but has had to lodge a strong protest with Washington over the outrages committed by the American troops stationed in Panama. There can be no doubt that the coup d'etat in Bolivia actuated by resentment over the high-handed policy of the United States.

The United States, true to form, is spreading the propaganda that the Bolivian revolution was the result of an Axis conspiracy in order to throw a smoke-screen over the true facts. The fact that there is much debate in the United States itself over the good neighbor policy that it has pretended to pursue, shows that this policy is steadily betraying its failure. It is only natural that Bolivia and Argentina are gradually returning to their innate nationalism. There is no earthly reason why the tradition established by Simon Bolivar should be destroyed by the American camouflage of good neighborhood. Such a camouflage is bound to break up when once its fraudulent nature becomes clear in actual practice.

Coal Lack Acute in U.S.; Big Crisis Seen Next Year

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—An acute coal shortage amounting to 25,000,000 tons exists today in the United States and the situation is likely to become more serious next year, the News Chronicle correspondent at Washington reported today disclosing information released by the United States Office of War Information.

He stated the demand for coal next year will be increased by shipments to Europe to sustain military operations and added these shipments will be necessary despite the fact that Britain is scheduled to supply more coal to Europe in 1944.

The correspondent also pointed out that the fuel oil cannot ease the country's coal crisis because although its estimated quotas will be met, there is no surplus.

SOVIETS ROUTED IN CRIMEA FIGHT

Reich Bombers Hit 2 Enemy Vessels Off Sicily Coast

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—German forces encircled and annihilated the attacking Soviet battalion on the northern front in the Crimea, according to a special communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

The Red Army launched fresh attacks against the Nikopol bridgehead in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, and in the area southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, but gained no success, according to Berlin reports.

Southeast of Kirovograd, German forces made further headway, it was added. Reich forces in this area captured 1,300 prisoners, 274 tanks and 306 guns, and destroyed numerous other war weapons during the period from December 6 to 21.

In the area northwest of Zhitomir, German forces frustrated strong Soviet counter-attacks, blasting 37 tanks.

The Red Army repeated heavy attacks in the area north and east of Vitebsk, in the northern sector of the Eastern Front, but suffered heavy losses, front line dispatches revealed.

Fighting along the whole of the South Italian Front, greatly lessened in intensity during the last 24 hours, according to a Berlin announcement issued at noon today.

British attacks in the eastern sector at Ortana and along the Adriatic coast decreased in intensity, it was revealed.

German military experts attributed this development to the heavy losses suffered by the British forces during their recent attacks.

The efforts made by the American 5th army to gain further ground in the Cassino sector and north of Naples were restricted to shock-troop operations.

In conclusion, the Berlin announcement disclosed that German bombers yesterday scored direct hits and considerably damaged two enemy merchantmen in the waters southeast of Sicily.

LOSS OF WAR LEADERS BARED BY GENERAL HO

Three Division Chiefs Said Killed in Action

Domei

CANTON, December 22.—General Ho Ying-chin, Chungking Chief-of-Staff, in explaining details of the staggering defeat of Chungking troops at the hands of the Japanese Forces in Central China during operations in the 6th War Zone west of Tungting Lake, admitted yesterday, the loss of three Chungking Divisional Commanders killed in action.

It is recalled that the Japanese Forces dealt a smashing blow to 13 Chungking Divisions directly under the command of Chiang Kai-shek and killed six Chungking Divisional Commanders.

The three Chungking Commanders admitted by General Ho yesterday to have been killed are, Hsu Chuan-ting, Commander of the 150th Division; Sun Ming-chin, Commander of the 10th Division, and Peng Chih-fang, Commander of the temporarily organized 5th Division.

P.I. Fetes Kalibapi Day; Laurel Delivers Speech

Domei

MANILA, December 22.—On the occasion of the first celebration of Kalibapi Day today, over 800,000 members throughout the country held grand celebrations in various localities.

President Jose P. Laurel chose December 22 in memory of the Japanese landing at Lingayen Bay as the date for Kalibapi Day to celebrate yearly the establishment of the Kalibapi, which was founded in December of last year.

In Manila, celebrations were held at the Metropolitan Theater beginning at 10 a.m. with numerous influential men and others numbering over several thousand in all attending. At the meeting President Laurel delivered a speech strongly emphasizing the duties and the significance of the Kalibapi.

Conspicuous War Gains Lacking In Anti-Axis Drives This Year

Domei

BERLIN, December 21.—The highly propagandized 1943 anti-Axis counter-offensive against the Reich has failed to produce any positive war results, although the year is swiftly coming to a close, a semi-official Berlin news agency declared.

Relying greatly on their material power, the anti-Axis forces commenced attacks on Germany from the east and south. However, aside from a few successes on the Eastern Front, in the Mediterranean, and in Italy, the anti-Axis forces' campaign has fallen far below their expectations.

The Berlin news agency, in recalling events of the past year, categorically traces the war results as follows:

"1. Eastern Front:

"The offensive commenced by the Soviets this year is comparable to the general offensive launched by Germany in 1941.

"In 1941, Germany moved forward 1,500 kilometers in the northern front, 2,000 kilometers on the central front, and 2,500 on the southern front. The Red Army in 1943, gained no ground on the northern front, 1,500 kilometers on the central front and 1,500 kilometers on the southern front. The German army obtained its gains in less than six months, whereas it took the Soviets one whole year to achieve their result.

"The Germans, furthermore, annihilated the enemy in every battle, whereas the Soviets succeeded in surrounding the Germans only in the Stalingrad sector.

"2. Mediterranean Front:

"The Anglo American forces succeeded in attacking this area but at enormous sacrifice, and their strategy to utilize the treacherous betrayal of Badoglio fell through completely. However, we will admit that the Anglo-American naval forces in the Mediterranean Sea operated with some success.

"3. Atlantic:

"In connection with German attacks on enemy shipping lanes, the three-year preparation by the anti Axis forces had enabled them to decrease their shipping losses to some extent. Although compared to the 6,500,000 tons of ships lost by the anti-Axis last year; their loss this year, totaling over 5,000,000 tons, is not easy to laugh off even for the anti-Axis camp. The essence of the problem is how much more will the German submarines sink next year.

"4. Aerial Warfare:

"In spite of continued anti-Axis terror raids on Reich cities, the German people's war spirit has not been crushed. On the contrary, these wanton raids have only succeeded in strengthening the determination of the people. The enemy has already recognized this bitter fact.

"Thus it is seen," the Berlin news agency added, that 'although the enemy has succeeded in gaining some costly victories, for all their combined efforts they could not deal one thorough blow to the German forces on the Eastern Front, and their highly vaunted second front is yet to be seen.

"On the other hand, Germany has succeeded in fully consolidating her forces according to plans, and has completed the bolstering of the powerful fortifications on the European continent which are capable of withstanding any anti-Axis invasion."

British Dissatisfied

Domei

LONDON, December 22.—Dissatisfaction over the slow war operations in Italy and the resultant adverse political repercussions are increasing daily in Britain. The Daily Telegraph military correspondent, Liddel Hart, commenting on the main aspects of the Italian campaign, compares the present operations there with the unsuccessful Pashendale offensive at the end of the last World War.

He adds that it was rather questionable whether Rome, which is apparently the anti-Axis objective, was worth the efforts being spent. It must be further questioned, he comments, whether its capture was a matter of anti-Axis military prestige or whether successful occupation of the city offered the possibilities of major war results.

Answering this question in the negative, Hart declares that the Anglo-American troops have created chaos all over Italy. The psychological effects of the state of desolation and distress brought to Italy should be reckoned with, he states, for Italy's "liberation" by this slow, grinding process will hardly induce the other nations of Western Europe to greet the coming of the anti-Axis troops with over-flowing joy.

The anti Axis leaders would do well, Hart points out, to think this over before planning their next steps.

JUGOSLAV PUPPETS IRED AS REDS GAIN FAVOR

Ignored by Anti-Axis At Talks in Cairo

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—Anti-Axis officials have been conferring with the representatives of the Communist regime in Jugoslavia at Cairo during the past few days, according to Cairo reports. Concerning this conference, the puppet Jugoslavian government issued a statement today expressing dissatisfaction with the results.

"We have not been invited and learned of it only when an official announcement was issued yesterday," the statement said. "It is hard to understand why our Premier was not notified of such a conference."

A dispatch from London, on the other hand, reported that the meeting was held at Alexandria, and that General Josep "Tito" Brozovitch has been appointed "commander of anti-Axis forces."

The loyalists and the Communists of Jugoslavia have been in conflict constantly, and particularly, since the Moscow Conference held in October, the British Government has turned to favor the Communist elements there, thus aggravating the situation.

The crisis in Jugoslavia has now reached its peak, and the life of the puppet regime at Cairo is precarious, reports the Cairo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 22.—A mission of the Jugoslav Communist regime has left for Britain. It is believed that the mission will ask the British Government for recognition of the Communist regime, according to the Daily Telegraph.

Cholera Rages in Bengal

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—Cholera is now spreading with frightful speed over the famine stricken Bengal Province, dispatches from Bombay reveal. In the Chittagong area, the malignant disease has taken a toll of 400 lives within the last two weeks. Also in two villages in the Berhampore district with a total population of 2,000, it is reported that 600 villagers have died from the epidemic.

Bojilov, Yamaji Confer

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 22.—Premier Dobry Bojilov of Bulgaria conferred yesterday with Japanese Minister Akira Yamaji, according to Sofia reports.

Luftwaffe Hits London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 21.—German air forces bombed London tonight and the air raid warning was sounded throughout the city while anti-aircraft batteries immediately roared into action, according to London reports.

Renewal of Sacred War Pledge to Be Made By All Japanese at 9 a.m. New Year's Day

In order to pledge anew the unwavering determination of the 100,000,000 people of Japan to hurl themselves in an all-out offensive against the enemy in 1944, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has fixed 9 a.m. on New Year's day as time for the entire nation to simultaneously bow in the direction of the Imperial Palace.

From every home, the people will proceed from early morning to worship at shrines and, on the appointed hour, respects will be paid toward the Imperial Palace.

Felicitation ceremonies are also expected to be held at Government offices, schools, firms, factories, shipyards and in other organized bodies throughout the nation.

Radio broadcasts will indicate the arrival of the hour, and, on trains and other vehicles of transportation, as well as at any gatherings at the time, persons in charge will give the signal for the approach of the worship hour.

U.S. RAIL TIE-UP DUE ON DEC. 30

Non-Operators Join Strike Move---Gov't May Seize Roads

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—A decision has been reached by the Brotherhood of Railway Maintenance Workers to commence a strike on December 30, demanding an eight cent per hour raise, as the result of the meeting today of the leaders of the 15 member unions, say Washington dispatches.

Reject Roosevelt's Proposal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—Fifty representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Workers conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House for over 30 minutes today, and it is reported that they rejected the President's proposal, according to Washington dispatches. Negotiations are expected to be continued.

Rail Tie-Up Imminent

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—The threat of a railroad strike in America took a more serious turn today when the 15 non-operating railway brotherhoods with 1,100,000 members ordered the strike which will start on December 30, according to a dispatch from Washington.

The five operating brotherhoods with 350,000 members have already decided on a walk-out on the same day.

It is anticipated that President Roosevelt, who yesterday, declared that a rail strike would be the most serious blow to America's war effort, would order the seizure of the railroads before he would allow the strike to get under way.

Meanwhile, it was reported that leaders of the five operating railway brotherhoods have completed the draft counter-proposal for settling the wage dispute which will be submitted soon to Roosevelt who is mediator in the dispute.

Movie Project Dropped

A report from Hollywood said that the Warner Brothers studio had announced it had dropped the plans for making "Hollywood Canteen" after spending $280,000 and three weeks in preliminary filming because of the refusal of the Screen Actors' Guild to waive the rule prohibiting actors to work for less than the usual compensation.

The Guild announcement said that it had been informed that the major studios will not permit their contract players to appear in the picture and that it didn't consider free-lance stars should be asked to take part at reduced pay.

Trouble Seen Worsened

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—The American railway controversy has been aggravated by the strike announcement of the Brotherhood of Railway Non-Operating Workers yesterday on top of the rejection of President Roosevelt's arbitration proposal by the railway operating brotherhood on the same day, according to Washington reports.

Conferring with 50 representatives of the five brotherhoods of railway operating workers, President Roosevelt had submitted a compromise, which acknowledged for the greater part the demands of the workers, but the representatives forcefully rejected the proposal, demanding on their part the unconditional raise of 8 cents per hour. Negotiations, however, have not been broken off for the President and the brotherhood representatives are scheduled to meet again today.

The railway operating representatives are said to have presented a counter proposal. In view of the fact that the White House compromise had been in line for the greater part with the demands of the railway men and in consideration of the strong attitude manifested by the workers, extreme pessimism prevails over the future course of the negotiations.

The Brotherhood of Railway Non-Operating Workers, comprising 15 brotherhoods with a membership of 1,100,000, in concerted action with the Brotherhood of Railway Operating Workers have announced their decision to strike at 6:00 a.m. on December 30. The operating workers are also demanding an eight cent per hour raise. Thus, matters have converged to the point where both the operating and non-operating workers are presenting a strong

(Continued on Page 2)

Three-Fourths of Enemy Sea Power Smashed in Raids Off Cape Merkus

In the two raids made by Imperial Naval Air Units on the enemy convoy off Cape Merkus, New Britain, on December 21, enemy losses totaled 75 per cent of their entire strength. Details of the damages, as compared with the total enemy strength, are as follows:

First Raid:

Large-sized transports: total number, 2; sunk, 2.

Special or medium-sized transports: total number, 7; sunk, 4 or 5.

Cruisers or large-sized destroyers: total number, 2; sunk, 2.

Destroyers or submarine chasers: total number, 2; damaged, 1.

Landing barges: total number, unknown; sunk, 1.

Second Raid:

Special transports: total number, 3; sunk ,2.

Submarine chasers; total number, 2; damaged, 1.

Tugboats: total number, 4.

Destroyer: total number, 1; damaged, 1.

Landing barges; total number, more than 40; sunk, 30; damaged, many.

Torpedo boats: total number, unknown; sunk, 2.

Large-sized transports: total number, 1; damaged, 1.

Total:

Total enemy strength, more than 64 ships; sunk 43 or 44; damaged, more than 4.

The total results obtained by Imperial Naval Air Units off Cape Merkus, New Britain, since December 15, when the enemy made its first landing, up to December 21, are as follows:

Sunk:	
Cruisers or large-sized destroyers	2
Large-sized transports	3
Small transports	4
Special transports or medium-sized transports	6 or 7
Tugboat	1
Large landing barges	5
Landing barges more than	86
Torpedo boats	2
Damaged:	
Large-sized cruiser (probably sunk)	1
Destroyers	1
Destroyers or submarine chasers	1
Large-sized transports	1
Small transports (probably sunk)	1
Small transports (set ablaze)	2
Special transports (set ablaze)	2
Large-sized landing barges (set ablaze)	3
Landing barges (set ablaze)	Many
Tugboats (set ablaze)	1
Enemy planes shot down more than	35

Total:

Sunk:

109 to more than 110; damaged 13; planes shot down more than 35

Our losses:

22 planes self-blasted or which have not returned to the base.

Bitter Lesson Learned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—The American forces suffered 1,092 killed and 2,860 wounded in the operations against the Gilbert Islands (according to an official U.S. announcement) and it should be noted that as high as 95 per cent of these casualties occurred among the marines in their attack upon Tarawa Island, declares the Time magazine of December 13, in reporting the fierce fighting on this isle, according to a New York dispatch.

The aircraft carrier, Liscome Bay, used in escorting American troopships, was sunk off Makin Island and the fate of the ship was shared by many high U.S. navy officers.

Bitter indeed was the lesson learned from the Tarawa campaign. Before the commencement of the landing operations concentrated fire against the island was unleashed. Projectiles, weighing a total of 2,900 tons, were fired from ships' guns. Planes dropped 700 tons of bombs. Twenty pounds of explosives were sent into each square yard of the island.

A marine, watching the battle from a transport made the following comment:

"By the time we land it is possible that not a single Japanese will be found alive on the island." But the officer in command refused to share his opinion. Apparently he had not forgotten the defensive power of the Japanese Forces at Munda.

At Tarawa Island he again came face-to-face with the defensive power of the Japanese. Coconut trees, steel and iron poles, concrete and sand had been formed into the strongest conceivable fortress on

(Continued on Page 2)

TURKISH FOREIGN HEAD CONFERS WITH ENVOYS

Party Members Meet; Gold Price Advances

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 22—Political circles in Turkey that had calmed down after the temporary tension at the time of the Cairo Conference, again showed vigorous activity today, as Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu conferred with foreign Ambassadors and Ministers all day.

The Republican Popular Party also held an urgent meeting today, at which the Health Minister delivered a lengthy address. It is reported that the party conferred on various important internal questions.

At the same time, the price of gold has suddenly advanced. At the time of the Cairo Conference, one gram of gold was quoted at 460 piastres, but at the closing of the market today it had risen to 517 piastres.

Asia Joint Declaration Inspires Editor Negoro

Domei

SHONAN, December 22.—Adi Negoro, Editor-in-Chief of the Kita Sumatra Shimbun in Medan, Sumatra, en route home after attending the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers recently held in Tokyo, told the press today that the first duty of paramount importance for him is to bring full significance of the five principles contained in the Joint Declaration, drawn up by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, to the people of his country.

The second duty lies in informing his fellow newspapermen on matters decided at the General Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Newspapers, Mr. Negoro added.

Voicing his impression on this city, he said that Malais today are more conscious of themselves as Malais and are united firmly. He attributed this to the guidance of the Japanese administration.

"The progressive attitude of the Malais is a happy reflection of the sound policy that is being adopted," he said.

Disclosing his plans of making a lecture tour throughout Sumatra, Mr. Negoro said that he seeks to acquaint the people with conditions prevailing in wartime Japan, especially of the progress of the nation as a whole, which he himself actually witnessed.

Indian Women Join Bose

Domei

BANGKOK, December 22.—A number of Indian women, resident in Thailand, have made known their fervent desire to join the Women's Corps of the Indian National Army organized in Shonan. In response to the ardent wishes of these women volunteers, the Thai Chapter of the Indian Independence League has decided to dispatch the first group of nine women volunteers to Shonan. The party left Bangkok today at noon, amid the send-off by a large crowd of local Indian patriots.

Scripps-Howard Papers Contrast Delay In Burma Drive With Threats at Cairo

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—The Scripps-Howard newspapers in their editorial commenting on the vaunted anti-Axis counter-offensive in southeast Asia against Japan, said, "delay in the launching of the Burma campaign, which received so much advance official publicity, is in striking contrast to the unlimited threats of the Cairo Conference," according to reports from New York.

The editorial claimed that, "two of the six months of good fighting weather have already slipped by without any sign of action.

"If the offensive is opened, unfailing good luck and great concentration of military power would be required to finish the job before the monsoon," the editorial emphasized.

In conclusion, it was declared that personnel and political difficulties, and famine conditions in India apparently contributed toward the delay.

IMPERIAL DIET WILL CONVENE

84th Session, Set For Tomorrow, to Push War Efforts

Renewed affirmation of their sacred pledge to overcome all difficulties which may face Japan in the coming year through perfect unity is expected to be made both by the Government and the people in the 84th ordinary session of the Imperial Diet which will convene tomorrow.

Political observers point out in this connection that the current session deserves particular attention in view of the fact that the coming year will have an important bearing on the future not only of the Japanese Empire but also of the whole of Greater East Asia, as the fighting situation has now reached a most important stage.

Attention is further called to the fact that the Tax Increase Bill is the most important of all the bills to be submitted by the Government to the coming Diet session, whereas no other bill of outstanding importance is included among them.

Moreover, as in the past, the coming Diet will also offer a most favorable occasion to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to speak to the people and to appeal to the one billion people of Greater East Asia. Also in the current session, the Government will make the people thoroughly understand its determination to tide over the coming year which will be a decisive year of our sure victory. This determination will be made clear in the speeches at the outset of the session in which the general policies will be stated; in the budget general meeting, and in the various interpellations.

On the other hand, the Government's attitude in facing the current Diet session is expressed in the hope of terminating the work of this realistic session in the briefest possible time in order to make it possible that the main efforts may be concentrated on the achievement of powerful progress in all measures related to the increased production of armaments and the securing of foodstuffs, which are both very urgent matters during the present wartime.

KIMMEL AND SHORT TRIAL DEFINITELY SIDE-TRACKED

Roosevelt's Approval Gained for Bill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22—The bill deferring the formal trial by court martial of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, ex-Commander-in-Chief of Hawaiian Department, and other responsible persons in connection with the Pearl Harber debacle until six months after the termination of the war, following approval by Congress, was signed by President Roosevelt today, according to reports from Washington.

Kimmel's demand sometimes ago for the immediate commencement of court martial proceedings in order to clarify the question of responsibility had been the cause of considerable reaction in Congress. Government authorities, fearing that other high military officers would become involved in the matter refused to acquiesce to Kimmel's request, and Congress, acceding to Government demands, had passed the bill in question.

Catroux Fails in Parley With Adamant Lebanese

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 22.—Lebanese representatives have conferred with General Georges Catroux for three days since December 20, without reaching any solution on the question of the mandate in Lebanon, according to a Beirut report.

General Catroux is reported to have left for Damascus to consult Syrian representatives, but Syrian political circles are taking a very strong attitude, declaring that complete understanding has been reached between Lebanon and Syria respecting the independence question.

HONORS GIVEN TO ENGINEERS

Over 100 Army, Civil Scientists Honored By War Ministry

Honors were conferred to over 100 Army engineers and civil experts on December 21 when merit medals, prizes and certificates of merits were awarded to them by high military authorities at a ceremony held in the auditorium of the War Office.

Among the scientists, engineers, and experts who received honors that day included Eiji Koyama, Army engineer, and First-Lieutenant Shigeru Yamanaka of the Central Provision Depot, who in collaboration with each other discovered a new method to separate salt from sea water. Fifty-five Army engineers received merit medals, certificates of merit and prizes for 36 inventions headed by Sanehira Kawamura.

Following the conferment of the honors, War Minister General Hideki Tojo by requesting further efforts of all the scientists, engineers, and experts throughout the country declared:

"The Anglo-Americans, the avowed foes of Japan, are making desperate efforts to beat us, not only by the abundance of war materials but also by all sorts of new scientific inventions. We can never make light of their fighting strength. We are now in midst of a decisive battle. I have no doubt whatsoever as to Japan's final victory in the current war. But, in order to secure our final victory, we must frustrate the counter-offensive of our enemy by utilizing all the spiritual and material fighting strength of Greater East Asia.

"We have already established our plan to increase the production of all war materials, especially of aircraft. In order to realize the expected results, we are strengthening the internal structure as well known to all of you. It is essential that all the scientists and engineers of our country should display their knowledge to the best of their ability; thereby, to accelerate the appearance of new arms and promote the productive power of the country.

"Results of the investigation show that some of your inventions are superior to those of the enemy scientists and engineers. In view of the present war situation, all of you are under the obligation to exercise your very best to turn your inventions into Japan's fighting strength without delay."

The ceremony was also attended by Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, Director-General of the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters, and Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of Military Affairs Bureau, as well as many other officers and officials from various Army schools and sections of the War Office.

Djakarta Press Organ Nominates Directors

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 22.—At the first general meeting yesterday of the Djakarta Press Association, which was recently reorganized, members of the Board of Directors as well as the Chief of the branch office were nominated by Hideo Nomura, president of the Association.

The Board of Directors consists of 12 members of which eight are representatives of Malai.

Taro Ichikawa, Head of the Djakarta Branch of the Domei News Agency, occupies the seat of Advisory Director.

Branches of the Association were established in the five cities of Djakarta, Bandoeng, Djogjakarta, Semarang and Surabaya.

U.S. Rail Tie-Up Due on Dec. 30

(Continued From Page 1)

common front against their opponents.

Bomber Output Halved

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—Production at the Willow Run bomber plant of the Ford Motor Company has dropped off as much as 50 per cent because of the walkout of the plant foremen there, according to a dispatch from Detroit.

The dispatch reported that about 500 out of some 1,100 foremen are now absent from their jobs in protest over the company's refusal to recognize the Foreigners' Association of America as the bargaining agent. The agreement between the firm and the Foreigners' Association had expired on November 5.

Meanwhile, the official organ of the Office of War Information called on the Ford Motor Company and the General Motors Corporation to overturn the labor management committee for "improving the morale and increasing vital war production at their plants."

Goebbels Thanks Raid Defenders; Vows Retaliatory Steps in Offing

Domei

BERLIN, December 22.—Inviting the representatives of the Berlin branch of the National Socialist Party, defense crops, municipal officials and fire companies, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda, today expressed profound thanks for their efforts in defending Berlin at the time of the recent indiscriminate air raids by anti-Axis air forces.

"The people of Berlin must expect more air raids by enemy air forces," Dr. Goebbels reminded them, "but the air defense of Berlin is being daily strengthened, to repulse the enemy. By our retaliatory raids, I assure you the barbaric action of the enemy will be completely stopped. The blind bombings by anti-Axis air forces extending several weeks did not succeed to crush Berlin citizens. I have seen the people of Berlin all united in extinguishing fires or clearing debris caused by the raids. From this, I am convinced the capital of our country will soon be rebuilt."

Goebbels Challenges Enemy

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, December 21.—"About the Imponderables of War" runs the headline of an article of Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in the latest edition of Das Reich. Dr. Goebbels states in this article that today mankind is living in a period of the most revolutionary events and developments which will result in a total change of the situation in the entire world. He explains that this period began with the first World War and it is impossible to predict as yet when it would end. The Old World ended on August 1, 1914, when the new epoch started. Who would claim to have had at that time any inkling as to the probable future developments, he asks.

Minister Goebbels then states that today we are living in the last act of the greatest drama that ever occurred in history. "This war proves that in such times almost everything is possible," he declares. "The war is only partly taking place in accordance with human laws and partly it has its own laws. Sorrows and grief, caused by this war, are inevitable. However, they are not decisive. We firmly believe that in this war, history is entrusted with one of its greatest tasks. In solving this task, we are in the hands of God. We know that such a task would not have been assigned to us unless we had the strength to fulfill it."

"It would be in vain," Dr. Goebbels adds, "to attempt to predict in the present phase of the war when the hostilities were to cease. The war at present has entered its most exciting phase with every day bringing fresh surprises. It would be absurd to presume that at the end of this war the Soviets would be the masters of our Continent. In such a case, history would have lost all sense. Europe would then be quite justified to ask why all this roundabout way had been necessary. The same result could have been achieved much cheaper in 1918. The National Socialist Reich in this war has to fulfill the same task as achieved by the National Socialist movement in its analogous development in Germany."

Anti-Axis Disappointed

Dr. Goebbels then refers to the disappointment, felt in the enemy camp, about the complete lack of any indications that the German nation might become weak in an unguarded moment. He stressed that the enemy himself has helped Germany in not becoming weak at any time in the future. The German people have learned more in this respect during the past year than anyone had dared to hope at first," he states. "Today, the Reich is the holy shrine of us all. We are determined to defend it with teeth and nails if this should become necessary. The enemy will be surprised if one day he sets out for his big onslaught on Europe. Never before has the German people been so firmly united as today in its decision to continue the fighting until final victory."

"What do they imagine on the other side of the Channel, Dr. Goebbels asks," to be able to accomplish by terror raids? It has been amply proven that the German armament industries remain intact. One city after the other, province upon province have given proof that fire and destruction cannot cripple their ideological strength. On the contrary, it only increase it. It would thus seem to be an established fact, that phosphorus cannot eradicate the 2,000-year-old European history."

"In othe words, the enemy must appear in person on the battlefields on Europe if he wishes to attain any decision. What that means, however, the English and Americans know just as we do for otherwise they would not have hesitated for so long in risking this adventure. Not only the Reich but England is also fighting for her own existence. The Germans, however, are recognizing this fact more clearly than the British and this consciousness substantially contributes to Germany's chances of victory."

"The imponderables of war thus again become predominant, and tend to be determined more by the will and power of decision than by material alone. In the latter, the Germans are hardly inferior while in the former they are vastly superior."

"This year," he concluded, "the German nation is gathered around rather bare Christmas trees. Much of what made this most German of all festivals the most beautiful has been lost in the course of this war: the happiness of the children, gathered around their mothers, and the peace of the German towns and villages. All the more strengthened, however, is our determination to win all that back again and still more that alone makes the life of a nation worthwhile."

NEW SOCIETY CREATED TO PROMOTE HEALTH

Aims to Cut Death Rate Of Mothers, Children

To effect all-out measures for the protection of the health of mothers and children in order to meet the requirements of the future growth of the Japanese Empire, the Imperial Donation Protection Society, the Society of Service to the Nation Through Protection of Child Health, and the Society for Protection of Mothers have been united into one body under the name of the Imperial Donation Mother and Child Protection Society). The newly born organization held its inaugural meeting today from 11 a.m. at the Greater East Asia Hall, here.

The presidency of the society will be assumed by Count Yorinaga Matsudaira and the vice-presidencies by Gunji Takei, Vice-Minister of Welfare, and Toyosaburo Kikuchi, Vice-Minister of Education. Other officers of the organization have also been decided.

The more important undertakings of the society will consist of efforts to reduce child mortality and to prevent deaths among mothers from child birth or miscarriage. Efforts will also be made to solve the question of nutritional deficiency for babies and young children.

For the attainment of the object in view, 6,000 specialists in pediatrics and obstetrics, assisted by nurses and midwives, will be mobilized into traveling corps to give advice and guidance to mothers on hygiene. Aside from visits to homes, protection and training centers will be established throughout the country. Also, the existing 50 training centers for weak children will be increased to 300.

Brazilians at Italy Front

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—The Brazilian military mission has left for Southern Italy to inspect activities of British Fifth Army, according to Algiers reports.

N.Y. GANGSTERS ATTACK BREMEN IN AIR RAIDS

Call Themselves "Murder Incorporated"

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, December 22.—Under the headline "American Air Gangsters Name Themselves 'Murder Incorporated,'" the Voelkischer Beobachter recently published photographs showing the American pilot, Kenneth D. Williams, who was shot down over Bremen on November 26. The squadron to which his "Boeing Fortress" belonged was officially named "Murder Incorporated." This name was also printed in big letters on the back of the uniform of each member of the crew of the downed plane.

Williams, who was taken prisoner, declared that other squadrons and crews had received similar names in the gangster language. It was gathered from the physiognomy of Williams that not only the names of the crew but the crew itself had come from the New York underworld.

The German journal in its commentary wrote that the murderous character of the Anglo-American terror attacks on the German civilian population needed no further proof or explanation.

It said that the bodies of women and children buried under the debris of their destroyed houses, the ruins of entire quarters of the towns, the many destroyed monuments of German architecture all proved beyond doubt that the criminal opponent committed murder and destroyed homes since he was too cowardly for an honest fight. The photos of Williams, the paper added prove that these men not only knew that it was murder they were committing but they were even proud of it and were not ashamed of boasting of this fact.

ANTI-AXIS HIDES INVASION PLANS

Gen. Marshall Back In U.S. After Tour Of Pacific Front

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—General George C. Marshall Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army returned to America today, but all articles concerning his relation with the coming anti-Axis operations in Western Europe and news of the Second Front have been strictly censored by both the British and American Governments, according to the New York Times.

The paper went on to say that the appointment of General Dwight Eisenhower to head the invasion operations of the anti-Axis forces in Western Europe instead of General Marshall was not due to any changes in the war plans, but that his duties as Chief-of-Staff does not permit the shift. Whether General Marshall will change his position or not in the future will serve as an index to anti-Axis invasion plans it is seen here, but all reports concerning him and the Second Front have been strictly censored, the paper said.

According to a UP dispatch from London, rumors are flying thick concerning where and when and what plans will be used in the formation of the Second Front, but the Anglo-American Governments showing signs of uneasiness have ordered strict censorship on any news concerning the above.

Meets Military Leaders

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—General George C. Marshall Chief of Staff of the United States Army, conferred with General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, at a frontline base in New Guinea together with Lieutenant-General Walter Krueger, Commander of the United States 6th Army, according to a Melbourne dispatch quoting the announcement of the Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific issued yesterday.

Following this conference, the report declared, Marshall also met Lieutenant General Thomas Blamey, Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, and Lieutenant-General George S. Kenney, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Air Forces in the same area.

Subsequently, Marshall went to Australia and after a four-day sojourn, inspected the Solomons area and conferred with Lieutenant-General Robert Richardson, Commander of the United States Army Forces in the Central Pacific, Lieutenant-General Millard Harmon, Commander-in Chief of the American Air Forces in the South Pacific, and Admiral William Halsey, Commander-in Chief of the United States Fleet in the South Pacific.

Arriving in Honolulu by air, Marshall then discussed various plans with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Tours Pacific Front

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—General George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, visited New Guinea and Solomon Islands on his way to Washington after attending the Cairo Conference and inspected the conditions of the United States forces there. He also conferred with the United States army commanders in the South and Central Pacific areas before leaving for the United States, the Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Headquarters announced today, according to Sydney reports.

It is further reported that General Marshall's inspection of the American troops was made prior to the opening of the landing operation on New Britain Island on December 15.

Government of Johore Opens Council Meeting

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, December 21.—The first council of the Provincial Government of Johore, following the participation by native inhabitants in local administration, opened today in the conference room of the Provincial Government Office. The meeting will last for three days.

The first day session of the council was devoted to deliberations on subjects including universal labor, wartime livelihood, increase in the production of foodstuffs and maintenance of peace and order.

Meanwhile, native inhabitants are scheduled to hold a mass meeting tomorrow afternoon, at the plaza in front of the Provincial Government office building, to express their gratitude for Japan's magnanimous policy allowing native inhabitants to participate in the administration.

Aussies Fear MacArthur's Return May Imperil Japan-Attack Plan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—The report given by the Indianapolis Post, influential U.S. newspaper, that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Forces, will return to the United States next March, has caused considerable repercussions in Australia.

In this connection, the confusion in Australian Government circles was revealed today, when they claimed that they had heard nothing about the matter. It seems that Australia fears a change in command at a time when the counter-offensive against Japan has been started.

Australia is dissatisfied at the idea of having the anti-Japanese counter-offensive jeopardized by the internal political problems of the United States. Australian political circles, in recalling that MacArthur once said that he had no political ambition, claim that his greatest ambition is to return to the Philippines.

On the other hand, according to Washington reports, informed circles in the United States observe that it is quite possible that MacArthur may return to America but that even in that case his return will not be related in any way with the coming presidential election. It is believed that he will return to Washington to confer on Pacific strategy, and will come back to Australia.

Plans to Return

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, is reportedly planning to return to the United States from his Australian post next year, according to the Indianapolis Star.

The paper stated that according to reliable information from those just back from Australia, General MacArthur is making plans to return to Washington at the first opportunity. However, the paper said, it is still not clear whether MacArthur plans to return to offer his resignation, since he reaches retirement age on January 26, or whether he is returning to make plans for his presidential campaign.

In the probability that he does leave Australia, Lieutenant-General Walter Krueger is expected to take over the command of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, the paper added

P.I. IS GRATEFUL FOR JAPAN'S AID

Prime Minister Tojo Gives New, Happy Life to Islanders

Domei

MANILA, December 23.—The second year of the War of Greater East Asia which has just ended, with the Imperial Japanese Forces maintaining ever unassailable the ramparts of East Asia, has been a significant one for the Philippines. Amidst the clash of arms and work of reconstruction that, together, marked the year's eventful course, the Republic of the Philippines was born.

The inauguration of the Republic on October 14, 1943 was the outstanding political event of the year so far as the Philippines is concerned. On that day, more than 400 years of struggle against Occidental domination was successfully concluded and the Philippines came into its cherished birth-right.

Today finds the Philippines as a free and sovereign State. Under the leadership of President Jose P. Laurel, the ground work of the new Government has been laid while far-reaching economic, political and cultural programs have been launched to erect upon it a strong and enduring national structure. With the establishment of a Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the appointment of an Ambassador to Japan, the country, too, has paved the way for the conduct of its international relations.

The events leading to the establishment of the independent Philippines followed closely the chronological pattern of the war, advancing with every forward step taken by the Imperial Forces. These events were woven, as it were, like a thread into the texture of Greater East Asia as it gradually took form with the unfolding of the struggle.

Enemy Outposts Taken

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, found the Imperial Japanese Forces launching simultaneous operations against enemy strongholds in Hawaii, the Philippines, Malay, the American Pacific outposts, and the East Indies. In the Philippines, after establishing beach-heads in northern, western and southern Luzon, they pressed a whirlwind, converging drive inland until they reached the suburbs of Manila, the Philippine capital, on January 2. The following day, January 3, the occupation of the Philippines and the establishment of a Japanese Military Administration by the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines was proclaimed.

Resigned to the fate of a conquered country, and disillusioned by its shattered faith in so-called American prowess, the Philippines faced the future with doubt and misgiving. But not for long. For on January 21, hardly 20 days after the Japanese occupation of Manila, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, addressing the 79th session of the Imperial Diet in Tokyo, declared: "Japan will gladly grant the Philippines its independence as long as it cooperates and recognizes Japan's program of establishing a Greater East Asia."

Prime Minister Tojo's first pledge of freedom to the Philippines was made at a time when the Imperial Forces were pushing on to Bataan and Corregidor, close on the heels of the retreating USAFFE. On the other East Asia fronts, they were also fast advancing, sweeping aside enemy resistance in Burma, China and in the Malai Peninsula. The week following the Tojo declaration witnessed the organization of the Philippine Executive Commission with Jorge B. Vargas as chairman and the approval by the Japanese Supreme Commander of the Articles of Organization of the Philippine Council of State. Chairman Vargas, performing his first official act, issued Executive Order No. 1 creating and organizing the Central Administrative Organs and the Judicial Courts.

While domestic economic and political reconstruction forged ahead with the organization of the administrative system, the war, too, raged with unabated fury. One country after another fell before the relentless onslaught of the Imperial Japanese Forces during the next three months until April 11, 1942, when the Fil-American forces surrendered Bataan. The fall of Corregidor was only a matter of time, occurring on the seventh of the following month and leading to the unconditional capitulation of the United States army in the Philippines.

The first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1942, witnessed the successful accomplishment of the first phase of the internal rehabilitation program which was marked, among others, by the first provisional release of Filipino prisoners of war from the concentration camp at Capas, Tarlac, and the proclamation of Tagalog as one of the national languages of the Philippines, the other being Japanese. The dissolution of the various political parties having been effected, the organization of the Kalibapi with Benigno S. Aquino as Director-General was announced on December 8.

Tojo Reiterates Promise

On January 28, 1943, Prime Minister Tojo, addressing the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, reiterated his promise of independence to the Philippines declaring: "On condition that further tangible evidence of cooperation is actively demonstrated, it is contemplated to put into effect the statement I made previously on the question of Philippine independence in the shortest possible time." This second statement, with its pledge of early freedom, gave added impetus to reconstruction work resulting in the putting into effect, on March 13, by the Philippine Executive Commission, of a five-year plan to make the country economically self-sufficient.

Reconstruction work also proceeded apace in other parts of East Asia. While the Anglo-Americans beat vainly at the gateways of Greater East Asia, in the South Pacific, China and Burma, the one billion East Asiatic peoples, finding new courage and determination in their new-found solidarity, exerted further efforts for the strengthening of New Asia. Meanwhile, Japan, Burma, China, the Philippines, Thailand and Manchoukuo have tightened ever more closely the cultural, racial, political and economic ties that bound them.

On his first historic visit to the Philippines on May 6, Prime Minister Tojo expressed great satisfaction over the Filipinos' efforts to create a New Philippines and his conviction more than ever of the propriety of early independence for the country. The events that followed are too fresh and recent to recount but, in accordance with Prime Minister Tojo's third and final pledge made on June 16, 1943, an independent Philippines has now become a reality.

Indeed, the story of the attainment of independence by the Philippines is part of the epic history of the War of Greater East Asia itself during the last two years. Denied the Philippines for more than four centuries by its former Spanish and American sovereigns, this independence was the natural result of the struggle being waged by Japan not only for the liberation of the Philippines but also for the freedom of all the long oppressed and exploited peoples of Asia.

Board of Information Created in Philippines

Domei

MANILA, December 21.—In an effort to coordinate and centralize the publicity organs of the Government, a Board of Information has been created headed by Arsenio Luz, Assistant Director-General of the Kalibapi and former Manila editor.

Members of the new board, including leading newspapermen of the Islands, were guests at a cocktail party given by President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan this afternoon.

In addition to acting as a press liaison office, the new organization will direct information in the public enlightenment work of the Government.

Fifty-five-year-old Mr. Luz hails from Lipa, Batangas Province. After finishing a law course, he worked with newspapers, including La Vanguardia. Following service in the United States as a commercial agent and trade representative of the Philippines, he returned to Manila in 1922 and became editor of the Philippines Herald.

For many years he held the position of Director-General of the Philippine Carnival, and became known as the foremost showman of the Philippines. Prior to the war, he also served as an executive in one of the local insurance companies.

U.S. Fleet Is Smashed In Cape Merkus Raids

(Continued From Page 1)

the island.

Admit Toughness of Positions

There were nearly 500 machine gun nests of reinforced concrete. A group of marines attempting to capture one of these emplacements immediately came under the terrific fire of another position.

The Japanese positions were protected with sand to a depth of three or four feet which rendered observation from the sky difficult. Except for direct hits with bombs nothing made any impression.

It often happened that 2,000-pound bombs fell within two or three feet of a machine-gun emplacement and made 15-foot holes in the ground. This only helped to increase the layer of sand that protected the dugouts of the Japanese Forces.

Rear-Admiral Holland Smith, directing the amphibious operations, made the following observation when the fighting was over:

"It has been borne upon me that the reduction of Tarawa Island was a feat almost beyond human capacity."

Defects in Landing Noted

The fighting opened the eyes of the various American commanding officers to the numerous technical defects in the method employed in covering the landing operations.

Rear-Admiral Smith expressed the opinion that when it came to reducing another group of coral reefs it would be necessary to subject it to more intense fire and to drop more "Molotov cocktails" onto it from planes, or to rain incendiary bombs powerful enough to completely burn off the surface of the reefs themselves and to destroy all the defenders.

More Intense Fire Needed

He mentioned the need of intensifying the fire from ships' guns, but pointed out that there was a limit to what could be done in this direction. He said that there must be a reserve of shells for use in case of an engagement with the Japanese Fleet.

The present operations have brought to light a number of other defects in American strategy. One of them was the failure of landing barges to negotiate the coral reefs. The naval authorities blame the poor performance of the landing barges to the sudden gusts of wind which ruffled the surface of the water just where the landing barges were operating.

When the U.S. plan to attack another group of coral reefs it will be necessary to have ready improved landing barges or amphibious tanks able to get over coral reefs.

Nippon Times

The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Central P.O. Box 144, [illegible]
Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible]
5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times [illegible]"
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible]

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita [illegible]
YOKOHAMA, 1. Itchome, [illegible]
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 5, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel.
Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥[illegible]; one year ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. Foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

PORTRAITS
EXPERT TECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel.Ginza(57)1563
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

Reflectors for Electric Lights

Economize in Electricity!
50% Saving of Electricity—
Electric Lights are 3 times brighter with this reflector.
Price ¥1.38
Denki Kogaku Shoji
Sukiyabashi Bldg., 3, Ginza Nishi 4-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 56-3441

TO LET
ASHIYA

Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on ground, measuring about 2,000 tsubo, for immediate possession. Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants.
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe
Tel. Sannomiya 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya.

Commencing
Dec. 22nd
For One Week

A German Picture
"Tango Notturno"

At the
SANNOMIYA
EIGAKAN

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 70,100,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 4144

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2113

Publisher and Printer ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo